

T H E
F E D E R A L H A R M O N Y :

I N T H R E E P A R T S .

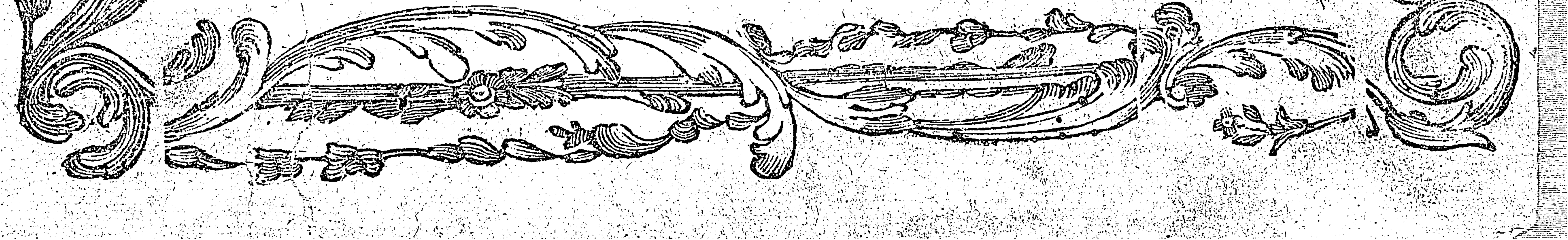
C O N T A I N I N G ,

- I. AN INTRODUCTION to the Grounds of MUSICK.
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Compiled for the Use of SCHOOLS and SINGING SOCIETIES.

Praise ye the LORD, prepare your glad Voice : In our Great CREATOR, let Israel Rejoice. Psalm cxi. x.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

TO THE G R O U N D S OF M U S I C K.

P A R T I.

Of the SCALE of MUSICAL NOTES commonly called the G A M U T.

THE Gamut is the lines and spaces marked with the Letters A, B, C, D, &c. whereon Musick is written. The Letters are the names by which those lines and spaces are called.

When notes ascend above or descend below the Stave, a Ledger line is added whose Name is readily known by attending to the order of the Letters: for if a Ledger line be added above the Stave in Tenor or Treble, where the upper space is named G, its name must undoubtedly be A, the space then next above B, and if another Ledger line were added above the first (as is sometimes the case) its name will be C, and so on. The same Rule holds good with regard to the other Parts.

The Parts of Church Musick are commonly four, viz. *Treble Counter Tenor and Bass*. The Letters are placed on the *Treble* and *Tenor* Stave in the following order.

Treble and Tenor.

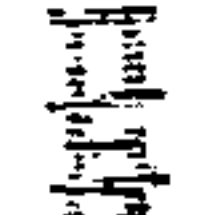
G	Sol.
F	Fa.
E	La.
D	Sol.
C	Fa.
B	Me.
A	La.
G	Sol.
F	Fa.
E	La.
D	Sol.

The *Treble* and *Tenor* cliff is the same. It is always placed on G, the lower line but one in the *Treble* and *Tenor* Stave and is therefore called the G *Cliff*, & is thus marked



Counter.

A	La.
G	Sol.
F	Fa.
E	La.
D	Sol.
C	Fa.
B	Me.
A	La.
G	Sol.
F	Fa.
E	La.

The *Counter* cliff thus marked,  is called the C *Cliff* being always placed on that letter, which is the middle line of the *Counter* Stave, and is now used only for this part of musick.

Bass.

B	Me.
A	La.
G	Sol.
F	Fa.
E	La.
D	Sol.
C	Fa.
B	Me.
A	La.
G	Sol.
F	Fa.

The third and last cliff is the F *Cliff*, used only in *Bass* & always placed on F the upper line but one in the *Bass* Stave & thus marked 

N. B. The above five lines are called a Stave.

If either of the *C* or *F* be moved to another line or space, the letters in the order before placed, must all move with it; but in modern Composition this seldom or ever happens.

Although there are more than seven places on the staff to be named by letters, yet there are but seven letters used, every eighth being the same repeated, and they always keep the same Order; wherever *G* is found, the next letter above is *A*, the next *B*, and so on, always reckoning both lines and spaces.

All notes of music which represent sounds, are called in sounding of them, by four Names only, viz. *Me, fa, sol, la*. * *Me* is the leading note and when that is found, the notes on the lines and spaces above are called *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la*; and those below, *me, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa*; after which *me* will come again; as in the following example of the *Treble* or *Tenor*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *me, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, me.*

me, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, me. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

In *Counter* and *Bass*, after finding *me*, the other notes are named in the same order.

There are said to be but *seven* natural sounds, every eighth sound being the same, and is called an *Octave*; therefore these sounds are represented by only *seven* letters. The sounds are called in Musick *tones*, five of them are called whole tones, and two of them semitones (or half tones). The semitones are between *B* and *C*, and between *E* and *F*, as marked in the foregoing Example.

Although this is the natural situation of the semitones, yet their places on the staves are very often altered by flats and sharps; therefore observe that the *natural* place for *me*, is, in all parts of musick, on that line or space of the staff which is called *B*:

But if *B* be flat, *me* is in

B and *B* be flat it is in

B, *E* and *A* be flat, it is in

B, *E*, *A*, and *D* be flat, it is in

E

A

D

G

if *F* be sharp *me* is in

F and *C* be sharp it is in

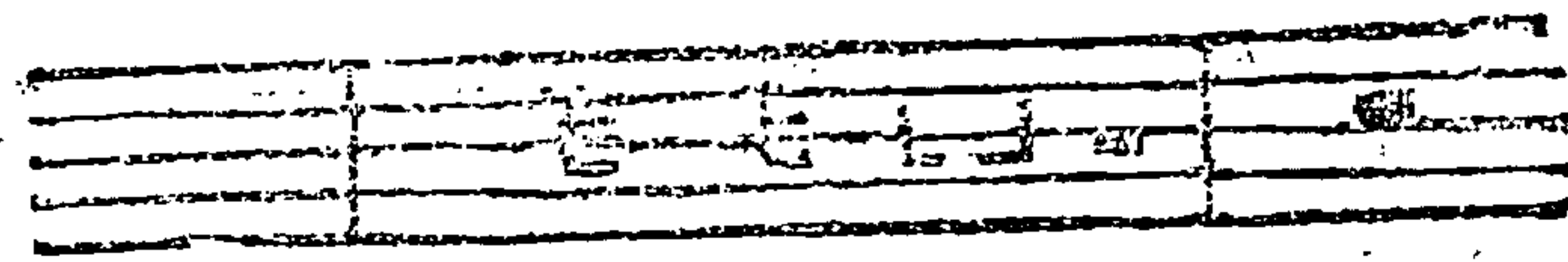
F, *C*, and *G* be sharp, it is in

F, *C*, *G*, and *D* be sharp, it is in

As in the following Example, viz.

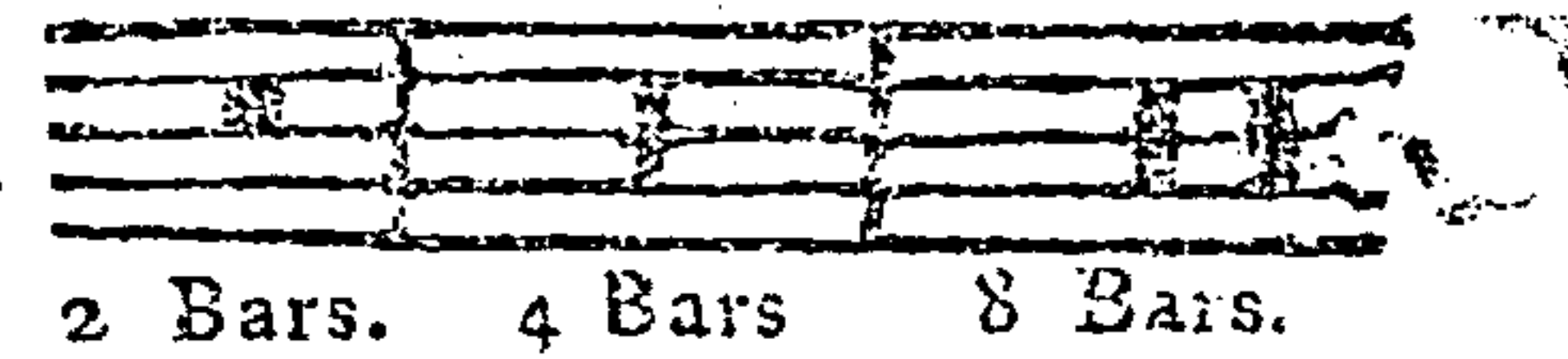
Me is commonly written *mi*, but I have called it *me* through the whole of this Introduction.

All Rests

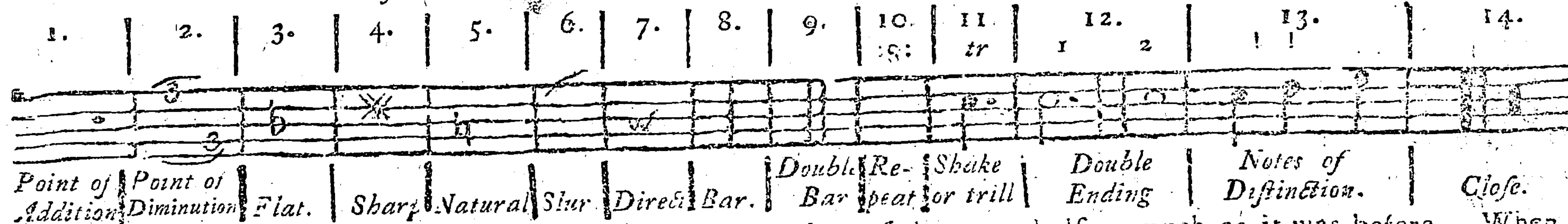


are notes of silence, which signify that you must rest or keep silent, so long time as it takes to sound the notes they represent : Excepting the *Semibreve Rest*, which is called the *Bar Rest*, always filling a bar, let the mood of time be what it may.

Rests also help to fill bars at the beginning and end of tunes. Besides these Rests there are others, made use of in instrumental Musick, which are as follow



Of other CHARACTERS used in MUSICK and their USES.



Point of Addition | Point of Diminution | Flat. | Sharp | Natural | Slur | Direction | Bar. | Double Bar | Repeat or trill | Shake | Double Ending | Notes of Distinction. | Close.

THE *Point of Addition* set at the right hand of any Note, adds to the time of that note half as much as it was before. When this point is set to a semibreve, it is as long as three minims, &c. as for example,



2. A Figure of 3 or *Diminution*, set over or under any three notes, shews that they must be reduced to the time of two notes of the same kind, for example,



which shews that when this figure is set over three crotchets they must be sung in the time of one minim, and three quavers with this figure, in the time of one crotchet.

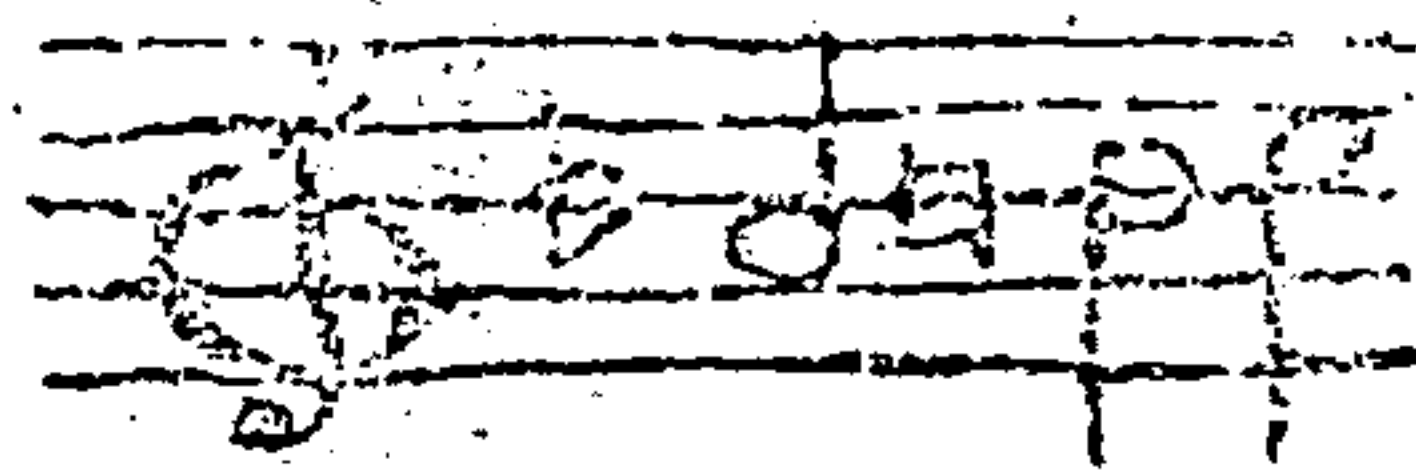
3. A *Flat* $\flat$ is a mark of *Depression*, and causeth any note before which it is placed to be sounded half a tone lower than if the flat was not there ; and when a flat is set at the beginning of a stave, it has the influence of flattening all such notes as happen to be on that line or space through the whole stave, unless regulated by the intervention of Sharps or Naturals, which answer only for those notes where those naturals or sharps are placed, and direct the tone of those notes only, but do not alter their names.

4. A *Sharp* $\sharp$ is a mark of *Elevation*, just the reverse of the flat, and rises all the notes before which it is placed, half a tone higher : If set

at the beginning of a staff it sharpens or raises every note on that line or space throughout the strain except contradicted by flats or naturals.

5. A *Natural* ♮ is a mark of *Restoration*, which being set before any note, that was made flat, or sharp, at the beginning of the staff restores

to its natural tone, as for example,



Here you may see that B is made flat at the beginning of the staff, but the note which stands on B must be sung as if there had been no flat there, because it is restored by the *Natural* placed before it.

6. A *Slur* or *Tie*, links any number of notes together which should be sung to *one* syllable * as for Example,



7. A *Direct*, W is placed only at the end of lines, to direct the performer to the place of the first note, in the next line.

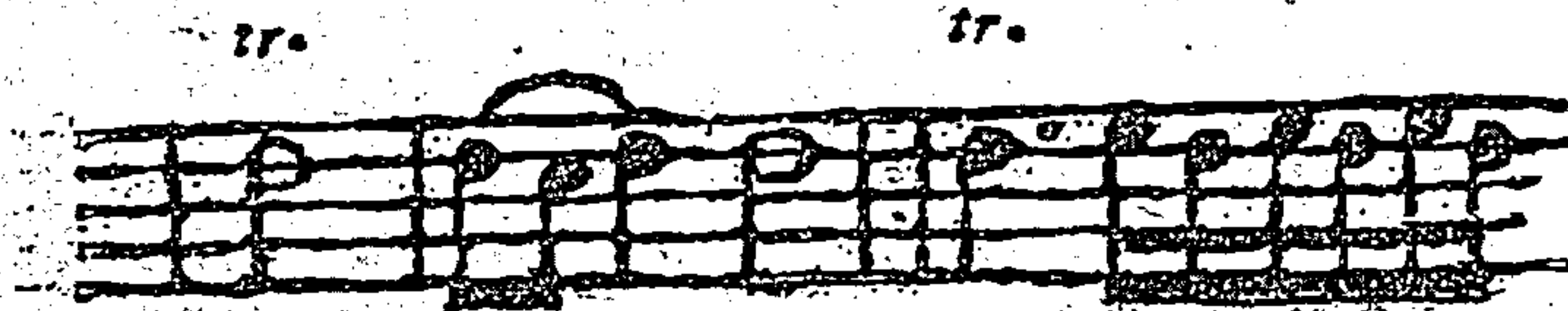
8. A *Bar*, | is used to divide the music according to the measure of one note, into equal parts.

9. A *Double Bar*, || shews the end of a strain, and in modern music, is commonly preceded by a *Repeat*, //

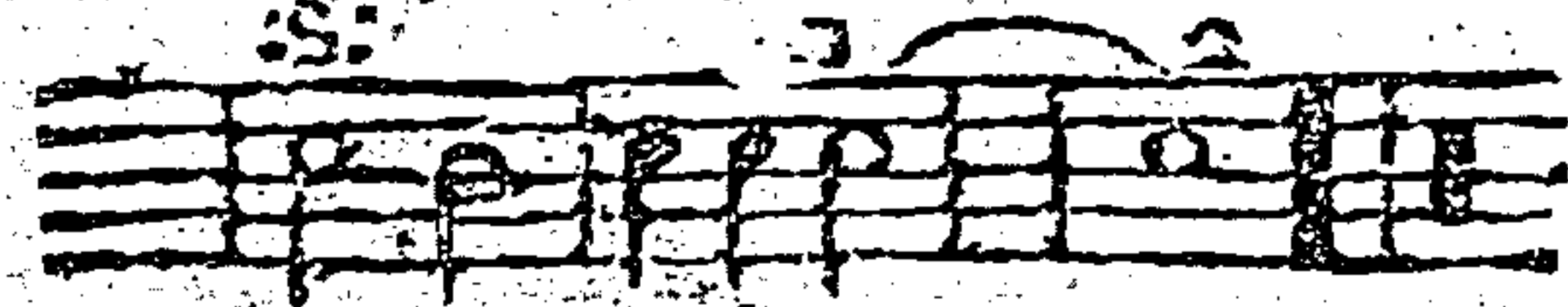
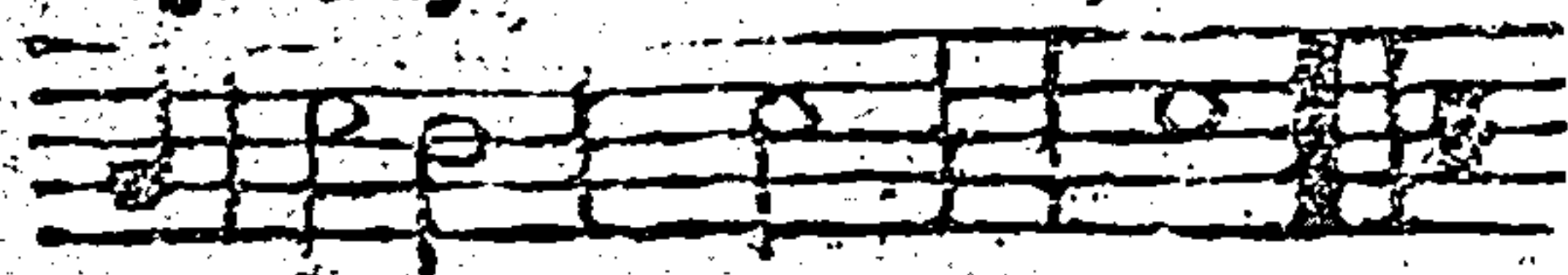
10. A *Repeat* :: shews that a part of the tune is to be sung *twice*, beginning the second time of singing, at the note over which it is placed, and ending at the next *Double Bar* or *Cloze*: Therefore having sung that part once, you must immediately sing it again.

11. A *Shake* or *trill*, is, or ought to be placed over any note that is, or ought to be shaken, something like the following.

This is called one of the graces in music: but unless it is well done it had better be unattempted by the performer, and sung plain. Notes may sometimes be *graced*, but not *disgraced*. Observe that a note can not be shaken without breaking of it to pieces, as in the example: See the minim marked with a *tr.* in the example how to perform it.



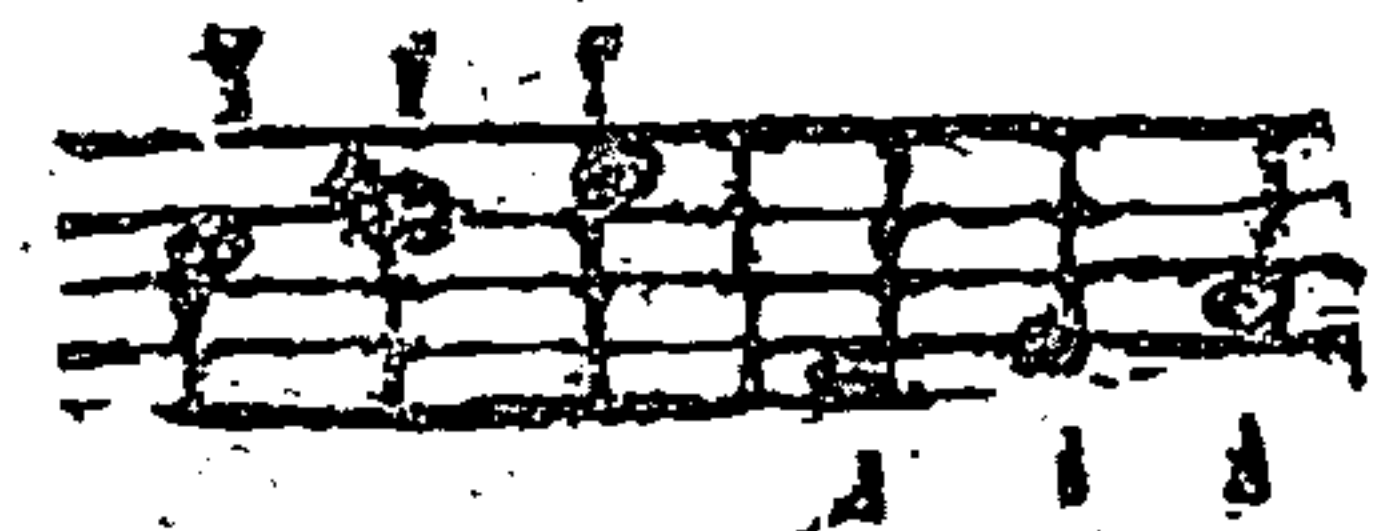
First Ex. 1 2



Second Example.

12. Informs the finger, that the note under figure 1, is sung before the repeat, and the note under 2 must be sung the second time, omitting the note under figure 1. But if the notes be tied, as in the second example, then *both* notes are sung the second time

13. Such notes as have *Marks of Distinction*, placed over or under them, thus, should be sounded very distinct, and with some emphasis.



* In singing slurred notes in words great care should be taken to pronounce the words properly, for which purpose observe these directions: Keep your lips and teeth asunder from the beginning to the end of the slur, warble the notes in your throat, sliding easily from one sound to another, without any kind of hitch or jolt (which is too often practised) and if possible do not stop to take breath until you have done; otherwise you break the slur, and spoil the pronunciation.

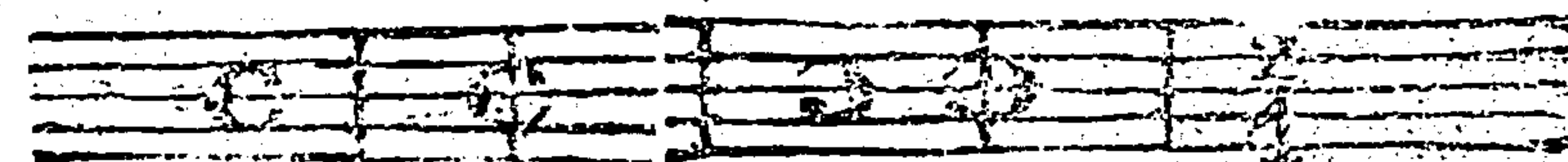
14. A *Close*,  is two, three, or four bars together, which shew the tune to be ended.



Of the various MOODS of TIME used in PSALMODY.

NINE different Moods of Time are now used in Psalmody, four of which are called *Common time*, viz. *Adagio*, *Largo*, *Allegro* and 2 4, or 2 Fours, and are thus characterized at the beginning of tunes or strains, viz.

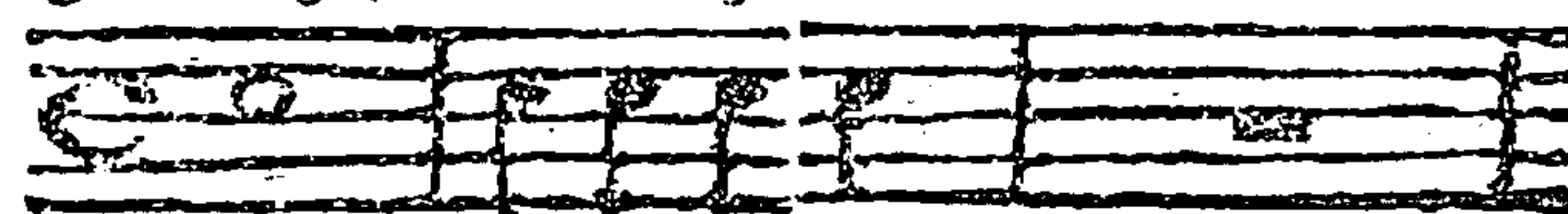
These four are called common time because they are measured by even numbers, as 2, 4, 8, &c. *Adagio* denotes a very slow movement: It has a semibreve for its measure note; every bar containing that or other notes or rests amounting to the same quantity of time; so in the example following, a semibreve fills the first bar; the second bar is filled by four crotchets; the third bar by a semibreve rest. In order to give these notes and rests their proper regular time, a motion of the hand is necessary, which is called *Beating of time*, every motion or swing of the hand is called a *Beat*. This mood has four beats in a bar, which should be beaten two down and two up, in the



Adagio. Largo. Either. Allegro.

following manner, *Adagio* 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 *First*, lightly strike the ends of your fingers; *secondly*, the heel of your hand; *thirdly*, raise your hand a little and shut it partly up: *fourthly*, raise it still higher and throw it open at the same time, which completes the bar. It is best to distinguish the third motion from the fourth, by shutting or opening the hand. Every bar in this mood of time is performed in the like manner. Each beat should exactly be one second of time.

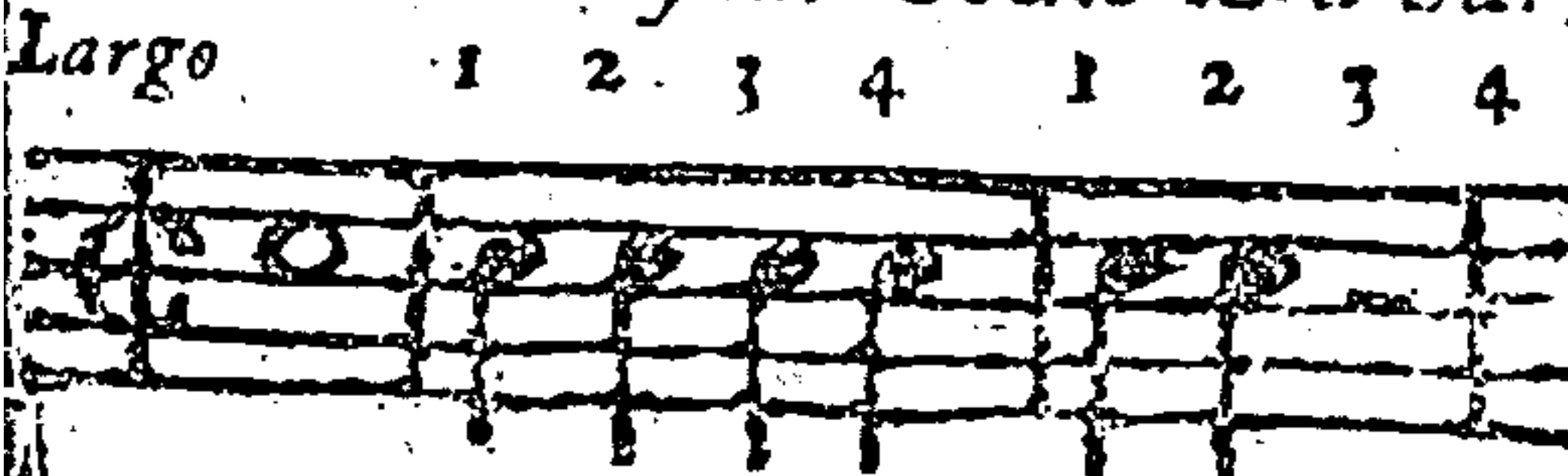
Adagio 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



d. d. u. u d. d. u. u d. d u u

following manner,

Largo, the second mood in common time, has likewise a semibreve for its measure note, and contains notes or rests to that amount, in each bar. This also has four beats to a bar, performed in the same manner as *Adagio*, only one quarter quicker, or four beats in the time of three seconds.

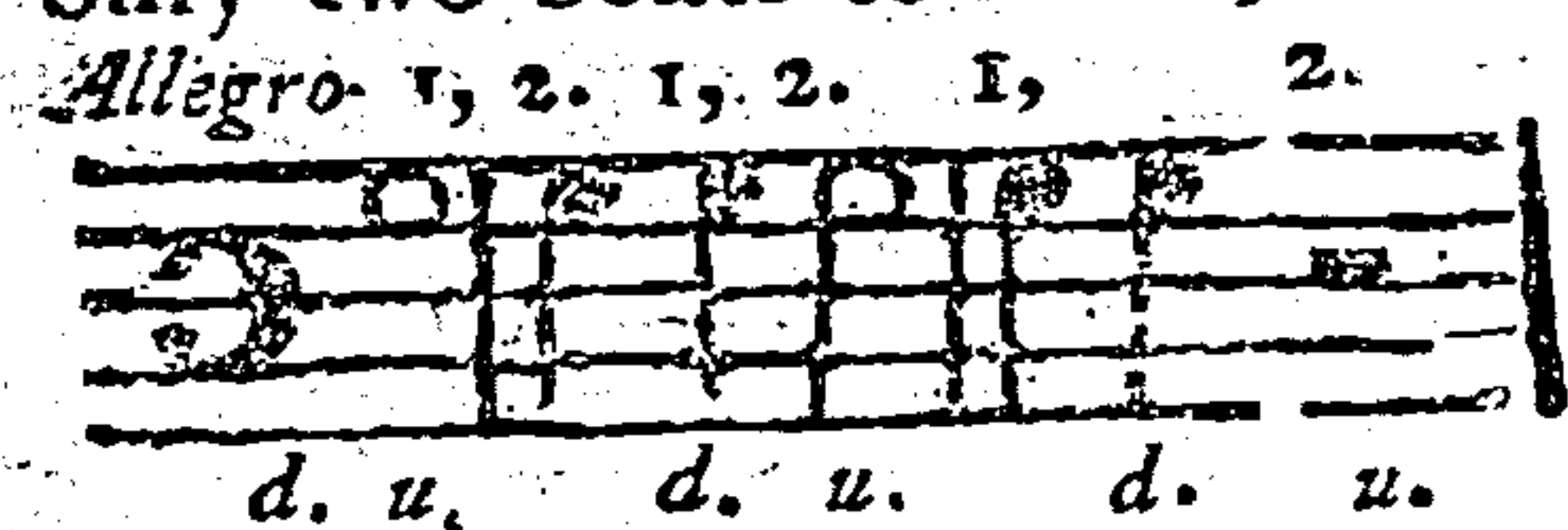


d u u d d u u d d u u

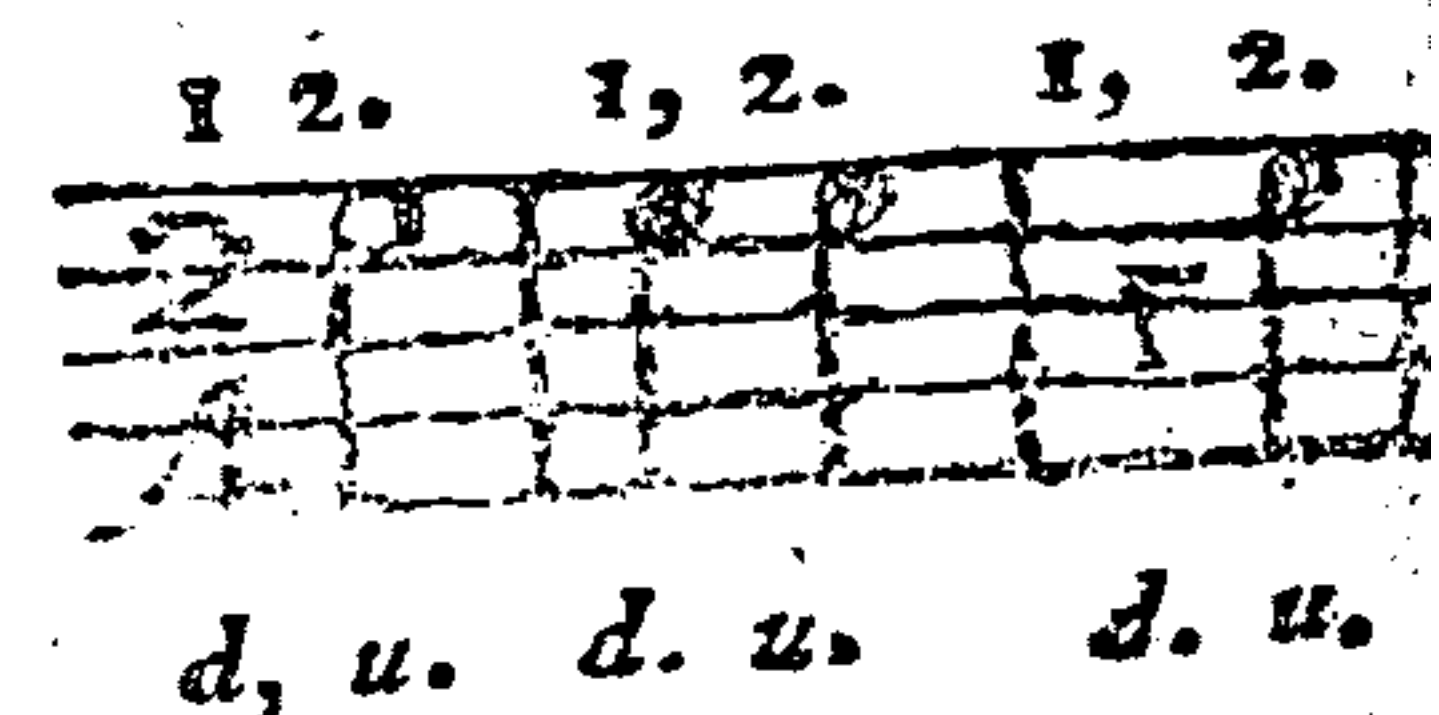
Where the musick in *Largo* consists chiefly of minims, sometimes but two beats are given to a bar.



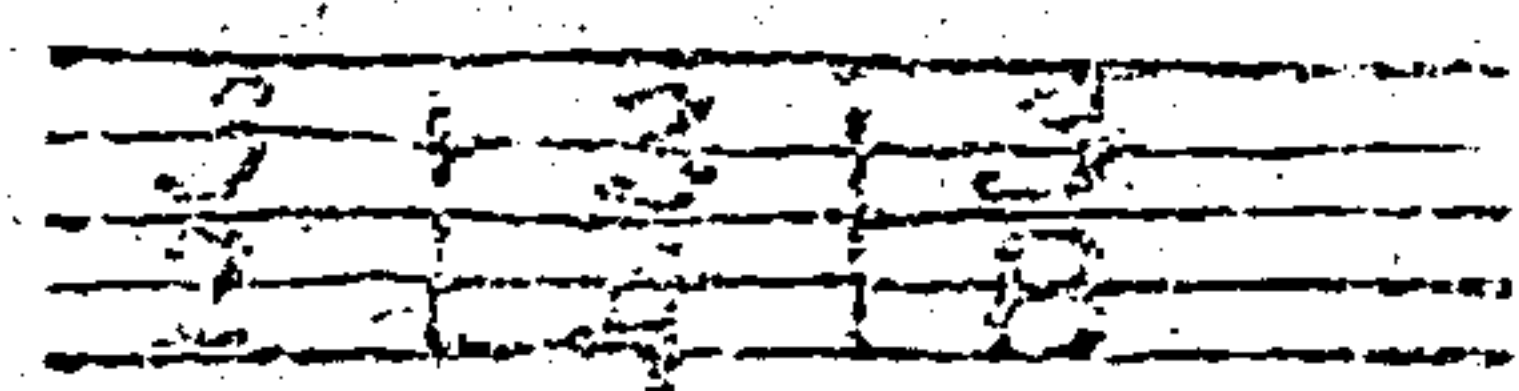
Allegro, the *third* common time mood, has also a *semibreve* for its measure note, and contains notes or rests to that amount, in each bar; but has only two beats to a bar, which are *one* down and *one* up, allowing one second to each beat, as in this example, viz.



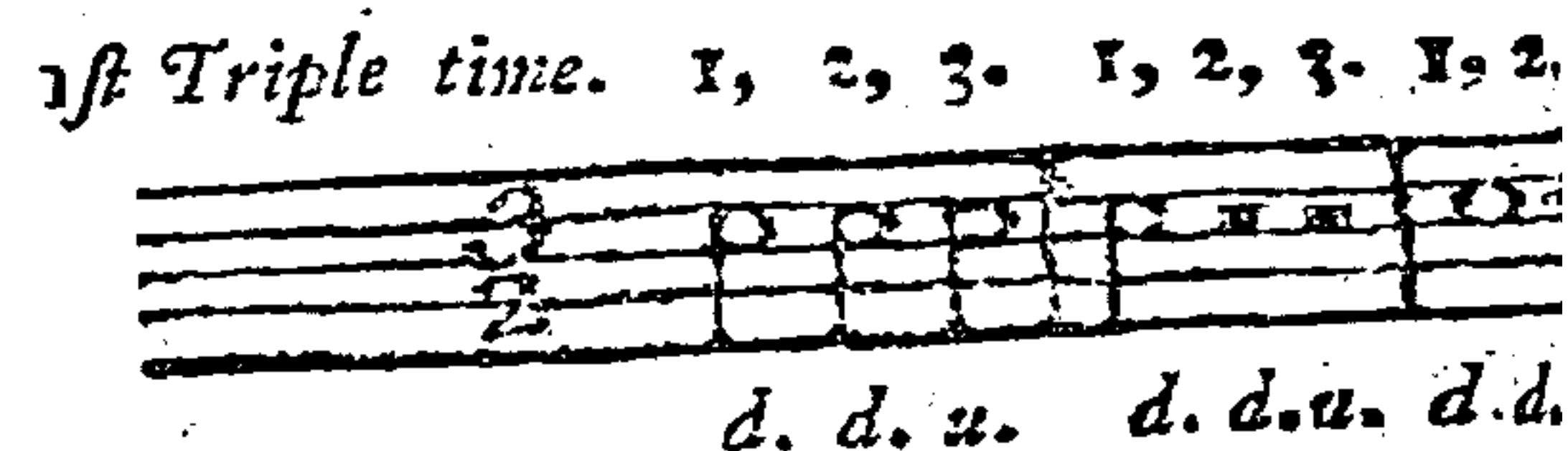
The *fourth* common time mood 2, 4, or 2 *fours* has a minim for its measure note, and notes or rests to that amount in each bar; it has also *two* beats to a bar, *one* down and *one* up. *Four* beats in this time are performed as quick as *three* in *Largo*, when four beats are given to *that* mood of time.



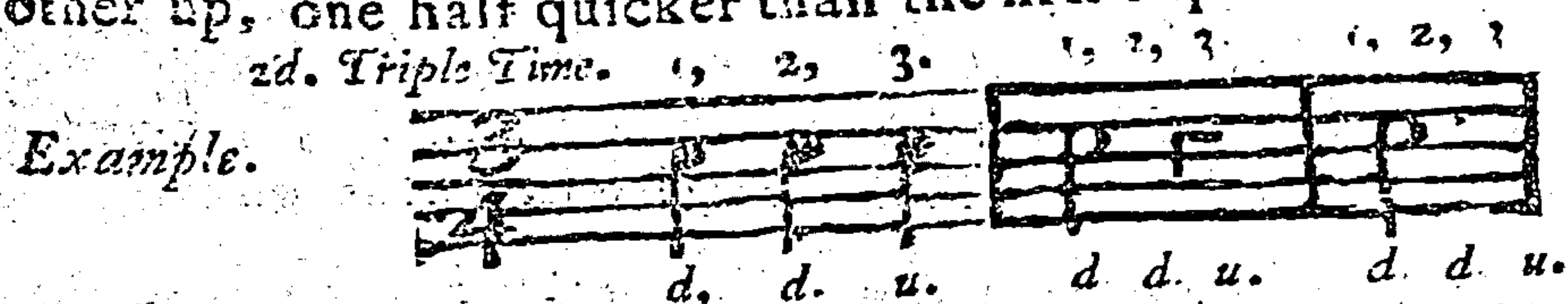
The next moods of time in order, are called *Triple time* moods, of which there are *three* viz, 3 *Twos* 3 *Fours* and 3 *Eights*. They are called *Triple* because they are measured by odd numbers, each bar containing either *three* minims, *three* crotchets, or *three* quavers; *two* of which must be sung with the hand down and *one* up. The marks of triple time are thus set at the beginning of staves.



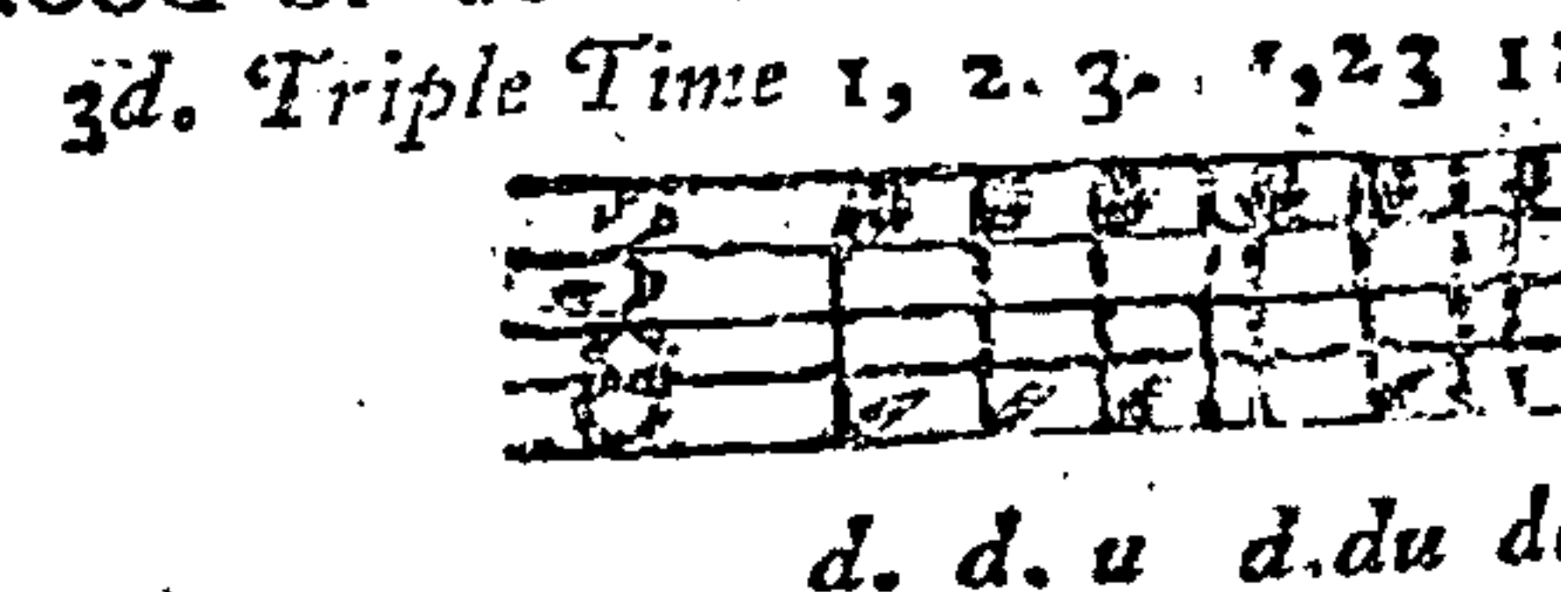
The *first* 3 *Twos* contains *three* minims, or *one* pointed semibreve, or other Notes which measure equal to them in a bar; which are sung in the time of three seconds, *two* beats down, and *one* up, as for example.



N. B. A minim in 3 *twos* is performed in the same time as a crotchet in the first mood of common time. The *second* mood of triple time, 3 *fours* contains *three* crotchets, or other notes or rests equivalent, in a bar which has *three* beats *two* down and *one* up, one half quicker than the first triple time mood: A crotchet in this time is equal to a crotchet in the second mood of common time.



The *third* triple time mood, has *three* quavers, or one pointed crotchet, or other notes or rests equivalent, in a bar; has also *three* beats to a bar, but they are performed twice to one as quick as in the mood last mentioned.

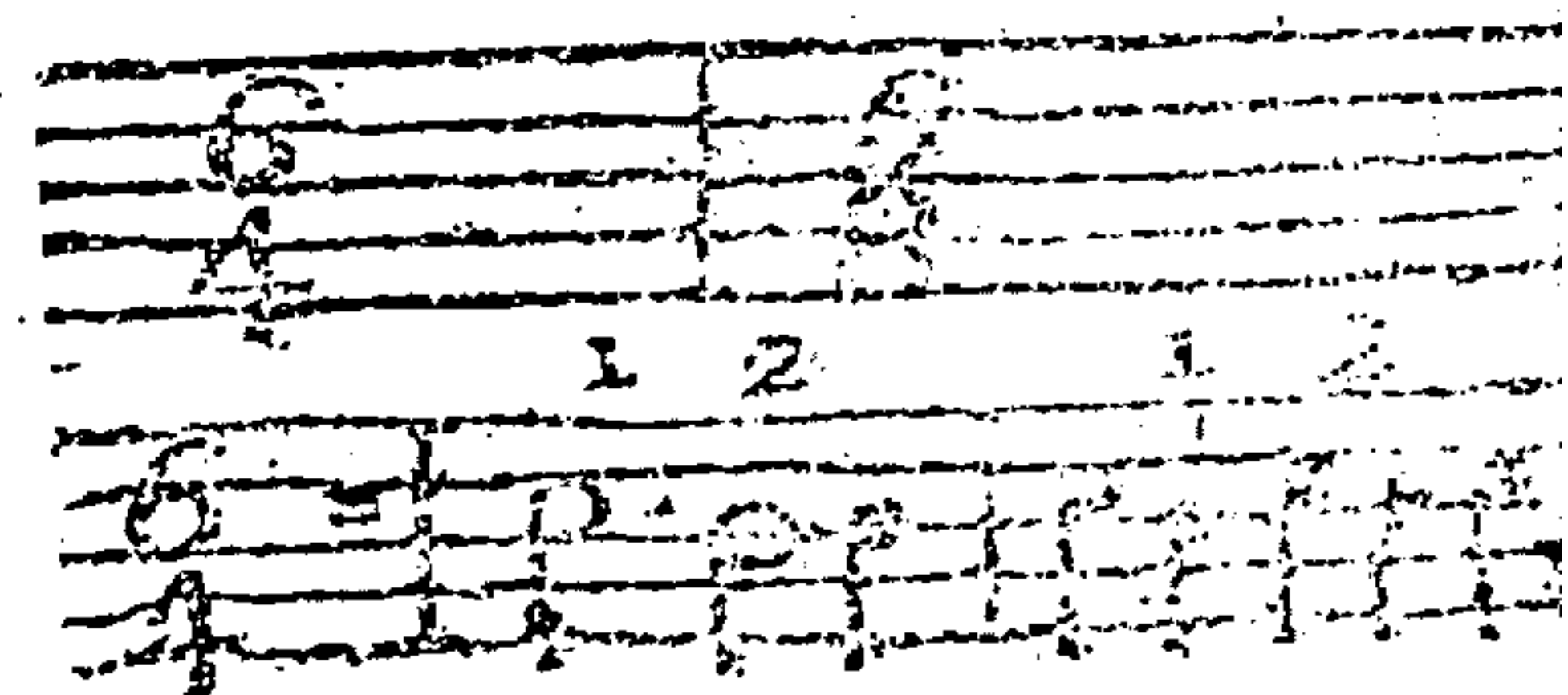


The two remaining moods are called *Compound Moods*; being compounded of common and triple measure; of common, as the bar is divided equally, the fall being equal to the rise, and of the triple, as each half of the Bar is threefold.

The two compound moods are distinguished at the beginning of staves, thus,

The *first*, 6 *fours*, contains *six* crotchets in a bar, or other notes or rests equivalent, which are sung in the time of *two* seconds, and by *two* equal beats, one down & one up, as in the example following

1st. Comp Mood



2d. Comp. Mood. 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2,



d. u. d. u. d. u.

Tenor.



The *second* compound mood, contains *six quavers*, in a bar ; has also *two* beats to a bar one down and one up. A beat in this mood has the same time as the second in common time called *Largo**

Of the B R A C E.

THE several parts of a piece of musick, which are sung together, are shewn by a *Brace*, placed at the beginning of the staves, as in the example. If *two* parts only are sung together, the brace or *two* perpendicular lines inclose the two staves ; and if three parts are sung together, then the brace is extended to enclose *three*, and so of *four*.

* Mr. Reed, in treatise of the several Moods of Time, writes as follows : "The figures in the examples placed over the bars shew the number of beats in each bar, and the letters placed under the bars shew how they must be beat, viz. the letter *d* shews when the hand must go *down*, and the letter *u* when it must rise *up*."

The bar rest is properly so called because it is allowed to fill a bar in all moods of time.

Observe here———That the hand falls at the beginning and rises at the end of every bar in all moods of time.

That in the Adagio and Largo moods a semibreve is four beats, a minim two, a crotchet one, a quaver half, &c.

That in the Allero and 3, 2, moods, a semibreve is two beats, a minim one, a crotchet half, &c.

That in the 2, 4 ; 3, 4 ; 3, 8, and 6, 8, moods a semibreve cannot be used, because it will more than fill a bar.

That in 2, 4, and 3, 4, a minim is two beats, a crotchet one, and a quaver half, &c.

That in 3, 8, where a minim cannot be used, a crotchet is two beats, a quaver one, &c.

That in 6, 4, a pointed minim is one beat, crotchets three at a beat, &c.

That in 6, 8, a pointed crotchet is one beat, quavers three at a beat, &c.

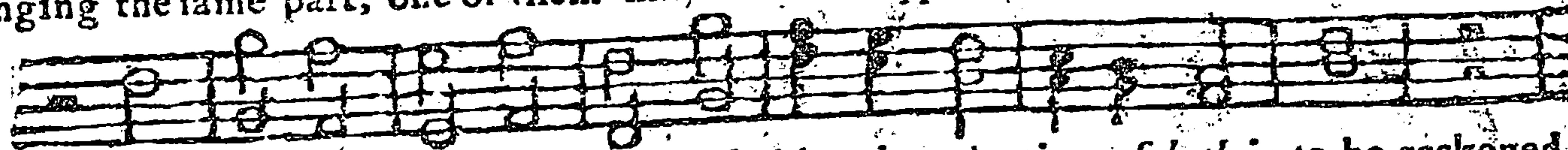
Observe also———That in those moods of time which are not marked with figures, a semibreve fills a bar ; but in all those moods which are marked with figures, the upper figure expresses a certain number of notes of some kind which fill a bar, and the under figure shews how many of that kind of notes are equal to a semibreve ; so in the mood marked $\frac{3}{2}$ the upper figure being 3 shews that three notes of some kind will fill a bar in that mood, the under figure 2, shews that two of them are equal to a semibreve ; now two minims are $\frac{3}{2}$ equal to a semibreve, therefore three minims fill a bar in that mood of time. The same rule holds good with regard to the other moods marked with figures.

The performing the several moods in their proper time, is a matter which should be well attended to : And yet fingers often fail in this point. That some moods are quicker and some slower, all agree, yet some will sing every mood alike or so near alike that the difference is scarcely perceptible. This in many pieces especially in such as change from one mood to another, entirely frustrates the design of the composer and ruins the musick. Others again will sing all moods too slow : This is so common that many persons who profess to be good fingers, will scarcely allow it to be an error. It is generally most prevalent in those companies where the spirit of musick is upon the decline, and the fingers grown dull and indifferent.

OF CHUSING NOTES.

NOTES are often set immediately over each other in the same stave and bar, only *one* of which is to be sounded by the same person; the finger may sound which of them he pleases: If two persons are fingering the same part, one of them may take the *upper* and the other the *lower* note.

Example of Chusing Notes.



Notes set an *eighth* below the common *Bass*, are called the *Ground Bass*. Rests are often placed over each other but the time of *both* is to be reckoned.

Of the several **CONCORDS** and **DISCORDS** both *perfect* and *imperfect*: From Tansur's Royal Mel.

THERE are but four *Concords* in musick, viz. the *Unison*, *Third*, *Fifth* and *Sixth*; (their *Eighths* or *Octaves* are also meant.) The *Unison* is called a *perfect cord*; and commonly the *Fifth* is so called; but the *Fifth* may be made *imperfect* if the composer pleases. The *Third* and *Sixth* are called *imperfect*; their *cords* not being so full nor so sweet as the *perfect*: But, in four parts, the *Sixth* is often used instead of the *Fifth*, in some certain place, when the *Fifth* is left out; so in effect, there are but three *concords* employed together in *Composition*.

N. B. The meaning of the word *imperfect*, signifies, that it wants a *semitone* of its *perfection*, to what it does when it is perfect; for, as the *lesser* or *imperfect Third*, includes but three *half tones*; the *greater* or *major Third*, includes four *half tones*.

about singing; they will then drag on heavily through a piece of musick, and render it not only a burden to themselves, but disagreeable to all who hear them. On the other hand some may err by beating time too fast; this error is sometimes found in persons who have too great a share of ostentation. To enable young fingers and young teachers of musick to avoid all these errors, and to give each mood its proper time, I have added the following directions.

Take a leaden ball, the size whereof is immaterial; about an inch in diameter is as well as any: suspend it by a small tight cord in such a manner as that it may swing each way without interruption, and for the several moods of time, let the length of the cord from the centre of the ball to the pin or nail by which it is suspended be as follows:

For the Adagio, Allegro, 3 2, and 6 4, moods,	$37\frac{2}{61}$ inches.
For the Largo, 3 4, and 6 8, moods,	$22\frac{1}{20}$
For 2 4,	$12\frac{4}{101}$
For 3 8.	$5\frac{1}{2}$

Then for every swing or vibration of the ball, i. e. every time it crosses the perpendicular line, or place of its natural situation when at rest, count one beat, and for the different moods of time according to the different lengths of the cord as expressed above. This is so easy a way for ascertaining the true time for each mood, it is presumed no one who designs to be a singer will think it too much trouble to make trial of it.

These moods are however, sometimes varied from their true time, by arbitrary words, such as quick, slow &c. being placed over the Tune or Anthem, in which case no certain rules can be given, the following general directions however may not be amiss.

When the term *slow* occurs, let the musick be performed about one sixth slower than the true time, and when the term *very slow* occurs about as much slower still, and contrary, for terms *quick* and *very quick*.

The *Discords* are a *Second* a *Fourth* and a *Seventh*, and their *Octaves*; though sometimes the *greater Fourth* comes very near to the *second* of an *imperfect cord*, it being the same in *ratio* as the *minor Fifth*. But I will let you

An Example of the several *Concords* and *Discords*, with their *Octaves* under them.

Single cords—

Their Octaves or Eighths— {

CONCORDS

1.	3.	5.	6.
8	10	12	13
15	17	19	20
22	24	26	27

DISCORDS.

2.	4.	7.
9	11	14
16	18	21
23	25	28

&c.

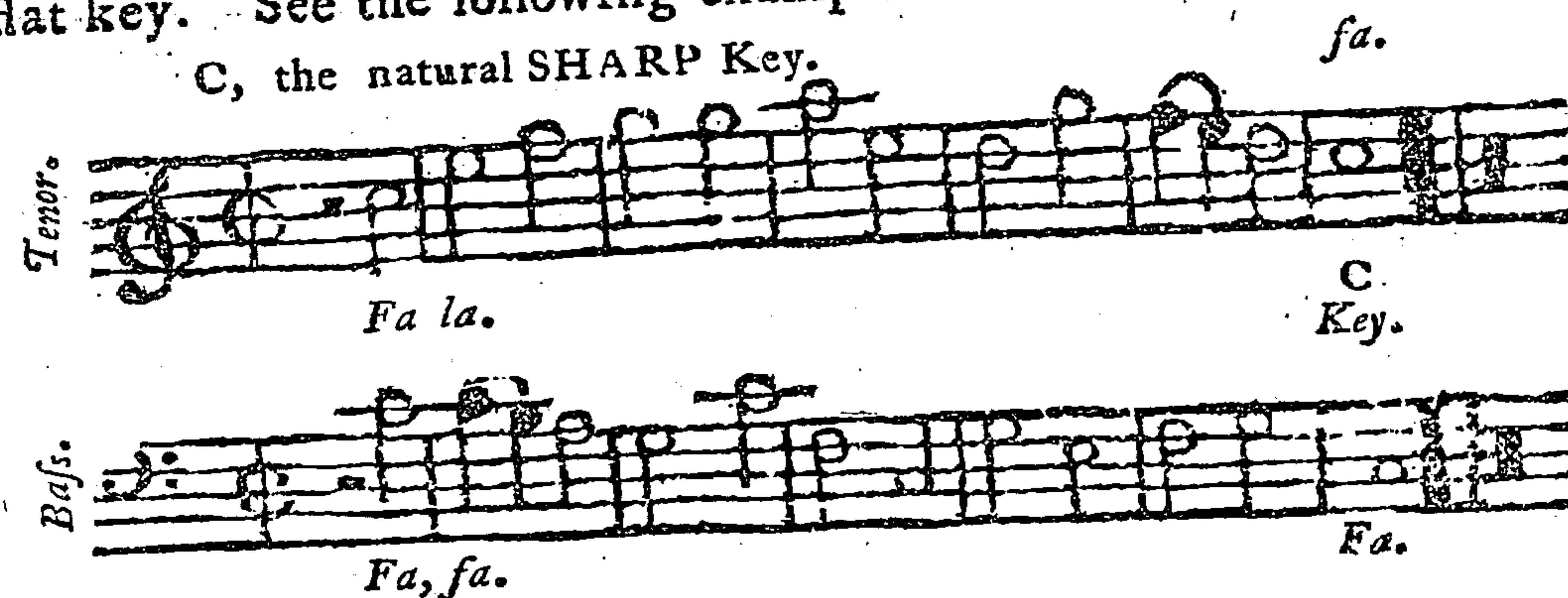
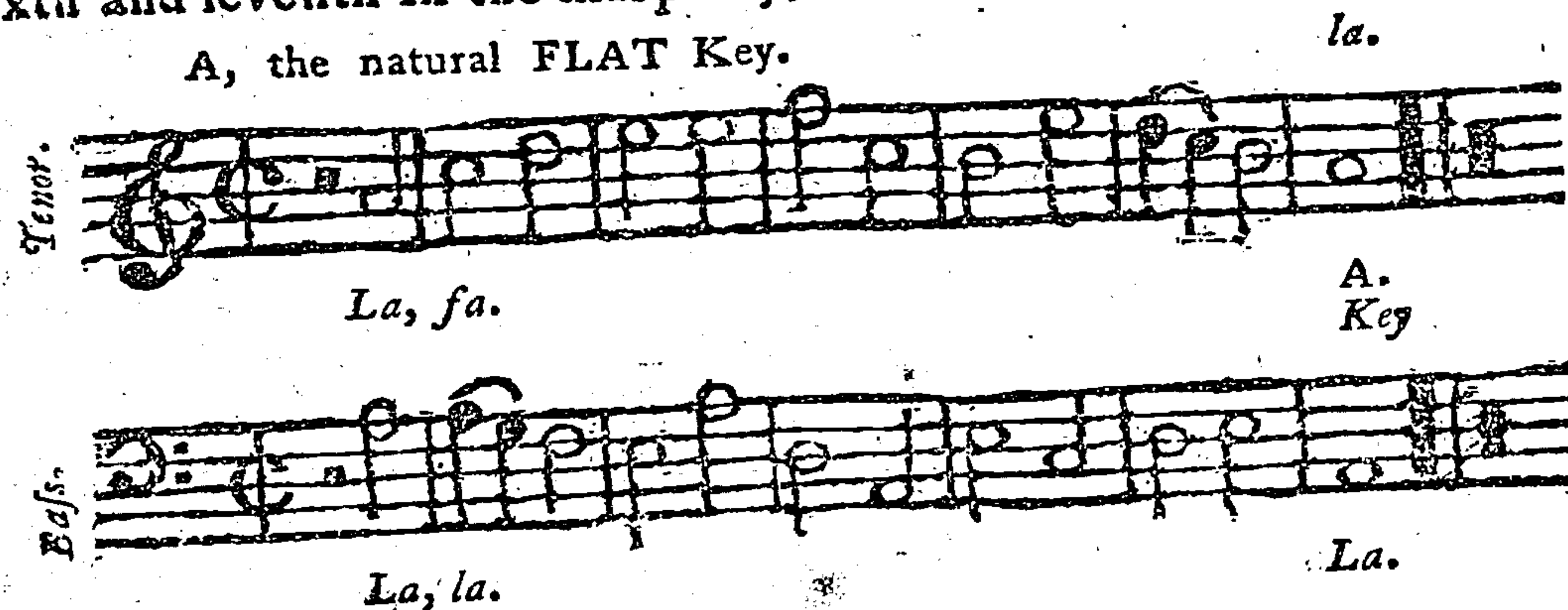
N. B. That if a *voice* or *instrument*, could reach to ten thousand *Octaves*, they are all counted as one in nature. Every *Eighth* or *Octave* contains *twelve* *semitones*, the *five whole* tones being divided into *semitones* and the two *natural* *semitones*, make the twelve. The following is an example.

An Octave contains 12 semitones.			
G	8th.	12	
f ♯ or g ♭	♯7th.	11	
F	7th.	10	
E	♯6th.	9	
e ♭ or d ♯	♭6th.	8	
D	5th.	7	
c ♯ or d ♭	♯4th.	6	
C	4th.	5	
B	3d.	4	
b ♭ or a ♯	♭3d.	3	
A	♯2d.	2	
g ♯ or a ♭	♭2d.	1	
G	unison	0	

In this scale of *semitones*, the lower line G is made the foundation from which the others are reckoned, and is therefore called a *Unison*, because one and the same sound is a unison. The right hand column of figures shews the number of *semitones* between G at the bottom and each of the other letters, both in their natural situation, and when made flat or sharp. Next above G you will find G sharp or A flat, which is called a flat second, containing but one *semitone*; the next is A, which is a sharp second, containing two *semitones*; the next is B flat, or A sharp, which is a flat third, containing three *semitones*; the next is B, which is a sharp third, containing four *semitones*; the next is C, which is a fourth, containing five *semitones*, &c. &c. The flat second, third, sixth, and seventh, are called *lesser* seconds, thirds, &c. and the sharp second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh, are called *greater* seconds, thirds &c. which is the common distinction, and the greater always contains a *semitone* more than the lesser.

Of the KEYS used in MUSIC.

IN Musick there are only two *natural* or primitive Keys ; one of which is cheerful, and called *sharp* ; the other melancholy and called *flat*. C is called the sharp Key, and A the flat Key. Without the aid of flats and sharps placed at the beginning of staves no tune can rightly be formed on any other than *natural* keys. Flats and sharps placed at the beginning of staves transpose B-me, the centre and master note, together with all the rest in their order, and by forming what are called *artificial keys*, bring the same effect as the two natural keys. The reason why the two natural keys are transposed by flats and sharps at the beginning of the staves, is to bring them within the compass of the voice. The last note in the Bass is the *key note*, and is immediately *above*, or *below me* ; if above, it is a sharp key ; and if below, it is a flat key ; or in plainer terms—all tunes are either on a *sharp* or a *flat* key ; if the last note of the Bass, or *key note* is named *fa*, then it is a sharp key ; but if it is named *la*, then it is a flat key. The *key note* can never properly be *me* or *sol*. The reason why one tune is on a sharp, lively key, and another on a flat melancholy one, is that every third, sixth and seventh in the sharp key, is half a tone higher than in the flat key. See the following example of the two keys.



Of LEADING NOTES.

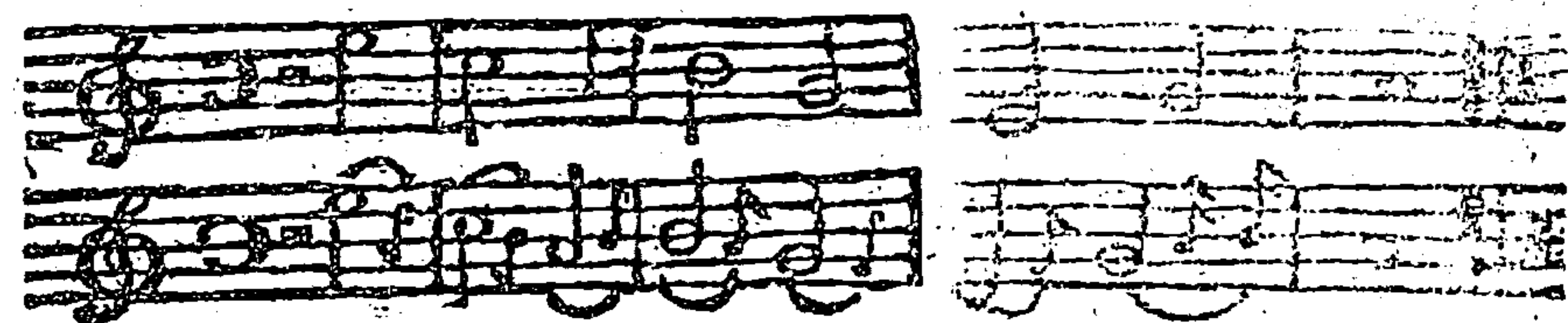
THE Appogiatura, or leading Note, serves for the arriving more gracefully to the following note, either rising or falling, and must be dwelt on according to the length of the note it is made of ; sometimes it is used as a prepararion to a trill, and is expressed as an intermediate note, or notes : As for example.

N. B. Observe the *little notes* are not reckoned in time, and are only to be softly touched, or sounded.



[15]
Of TRANSITION.

MR. REED has written so concisely on Transition, that it seems best to give his own words and example, which are as follow viz. "The *little* notes flurried to the minims must not be considered as adding any thing to the time, the bars being full without them, but only as notes to lead the voice from one sound to another, and if sounded at all, must be sounded as much softer than the minims as they are smaller. Transition is nothing but sliding gracefully from one note to another: But fingers should be exceedingly careful to deviate as little as possible from the true sound of a note, because in going off from the true sound they will undoubtedly make discords where the composer did not design to have any, and then perhaps the composition will be despised, because the performers are faulty. "N. B. Transition, as well as trills, had better be omitted than badly performed."



Of SYNCOPATION.

NOTES of Syncopation are those which are driven out of their proper order in the bar, or driven through it, and require the hand to be taken up or put down, while such notes are sounding. One or two examples follow, which, with the help of the master, will soon be understood by the young fingers of tolerable capacities.

Examples of Syncopation.



The Learner may sing the Notes as they stand on the above Stave.

Of the sounding the EIGHT NOTES.

THOSE learners of psalmody who make themselves sufficiently acquainted with the knowledge of the Gamut, and first principles of vocal musick, may proceed to tune their voices by the following notes.

Great care must be taken to give every note its true and distinct sound, and to observe the semitones between *me* and *fa*, and *la* and *fa*, in

[17]
C O N C L U S I O N.

THIS part of the Work will be concluded with some observations on singing, and general directions to learners, extracted from the American Singing Book, which are as follows, viz.

“ When a tune is well learnt by note it may be sung in words, and every word should not only be pronounced according to the best rules of grammar, but spoken plain and distinct. Singers often fail in this point, by which means half the beauty of the musick is lost, the words not being understood. “ Notwithstanding all that has been or can be said with regard to graces, the best way is to sing with ease and freedom, and without confining yourself to any certain rules for gracing musick, any further than can be adapted in a natural and easy manner, there being nothing forced or unnatural in good musick.—Every singer should sing that part which is most suitable to his voice, in which case learners should submit to the judgment of the Master. Care should be taken in singing companies, to have the parts properly proportioned ; one half the strength of the voices should be upon the Bass, the other half divided upon the other parts.—A solo should be generally sung softer, and a chorus which follows a solo louder than the rest of the musick. When the words soft, loud, &c. are placed over the musick, some regard should be paid to them. When words are repeated the second time than the first. Low notes in the Bass should generally be sounded full, and the high notes in any part, not full but clear. In singing musick the strength of the voices should increase as the parts fall in, and the pronunciation in such cases should be very distinct and emphatick.”

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE following Collection of SACRED MUSICK, is offered to the Public under an humble persuasion of its being executed in such a manner as to merit its patronage and approbation.—It consists of a great variety of approved pieces of both ancient and modern Composition ; selected from Harmonia Sacra, Arnold Stephenson, Knap. Law, Reed, Musical Magazine, &c. together with a number of Psalm Tunes never before published.—Many Pieces which were in the last Edition, are omitted and other approved ones inserted in their stead.—In the course of this Work, many necessary Corrections, and it is presumed, useful Alterations, have been made, which it is hoped, will be generally approved of.—A material circumstance is, that the whole is engraved on COPPER, the superior advantages of which to musical printing Types, no one conversant in matters of this sort, can be ignorant of.—That it may answer the end for which it was designed, of furnishing Schools and Singing Societies with a valuable System of Church Musick, accurate, and adapted to almost every occasion, is the sincere wish of the Public's most obedient and humble servant.

Boston, August 8th. 1792.

The C O M P I L E R.

I N D E X.

Tunes with this Mark (*) never before published.

A ANDOVER,
Aylebury
Ascension
Alstead

B Bristol
Buckland
Bransford
Bethesda
Britannia
*Bethfield
Bridgewater
Bangor

C Cheshunt
*Christmas
Calvary
Crucifixion
Colchester New
*Crucifixion
*Consolation
*Complaint

D Denmark
Denbigh
Dalston

E. Eagle Street New

Wood, 65
Williams, 70
Wood, 48
Holden, 31

Swan, 46
— 60
Benham 67
— 69

Harm Sacra. 75
Nolen, 87
Edson, 88
Tanfur, 91

— 91
— 101
Reed, 38
Harris, 43
— 59
Cooper, 76
Cooper, 80
— 89

Madan, 51
Madan, 56
— 83
— 83

— 62

Falmouth
Funeral Thought
*Framingham

Greenfield
Greensborough
Greenwich

Hartford
Habakkuk

Infant Saviour
Jubilee

Kingsbridge

Little Marlborough
Lisbon
Lebanon
Lenox
Landaff

Montague
Middleton
Milford
Moreton
*Marietta

Madan, 58
Williams, 85
Belknap, 98

Edson, 39
— 81
Reed, 90

Carpenter, 40
Harm. Sacra, 78

Knap, 37
Brownson, 27

Williams, 23

Williams, 22
Swan, 55
— 59
Edson, 71
Tanfur, 73

Swan, 41
Bull, 24
Stephenson, 25
— 67
— 82

Norwich
Naples
Norfolk
Newtown

Ocean
Old Hundred
Oxford New

Psalm 34
— 95
— 33
— 46
— 46
— 3
— 90

Pool
Portsmouth
Poland
Pepperill
Plymouth

Rochester
Rainbow
Russia

Stafford

Brownson, 26
Reed, 28
Brownson, 35
Harris 100

— 34
— 19
Harm. Sacra, 88

Stephenson, 20
Brownson, 35
— 61

Chandler, 63
Bull, 64
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Strong, 42
Knap, 23

— 32
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— 70

— 86
Swan, 74
— 84

Reed, 32

Salem
Suffield
Sinai
Stratfield
Sutton
St. Martin's
St. Patrick's
St. Anne's

Uxbridge
Union
Virginia
Victory

Worcester
Westfield
Windham
Walpole
Worthington
Well
Windfor
Winchester

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— 54
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Wood 21
Brownson, 29
Reed, 29
Wood 30
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99 19

FEDERAL HARMONY

PART II

OLD HUNDRED. L.M.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow Praise him all creatures here below Praise him above ye Heavenly Host Praise Father Son & Holy Ghost

PSALM 34

C. M.

20

Through all the changing scenes of life in trouble and in joy The praises of my God shall still

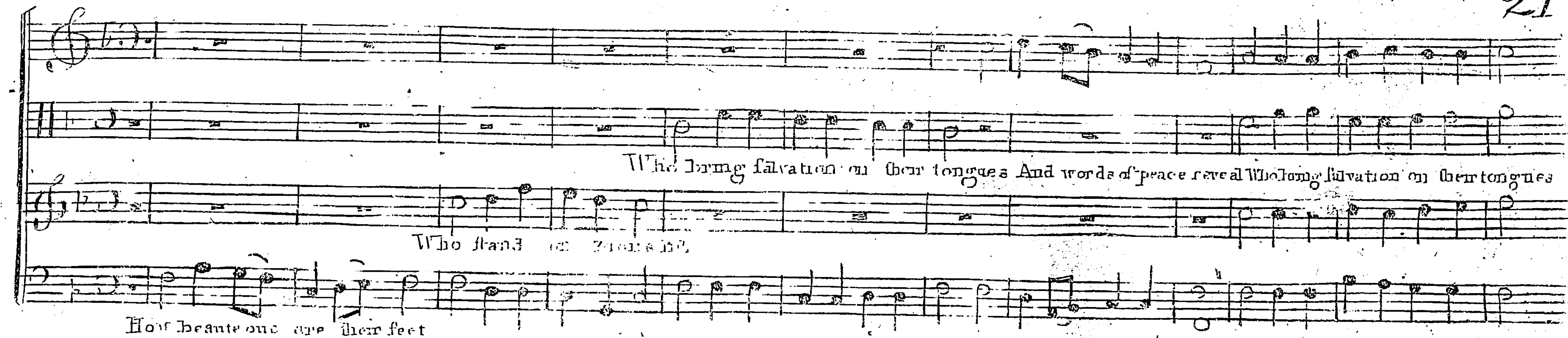
The praises of my God shall still the

The praises of my God shall still

still the praises of my God shall still My heart and My heart and art and tongue employ My heart and tongue employ

God the praises of my God shall still My heart and tongue employ My heart and tongue employ

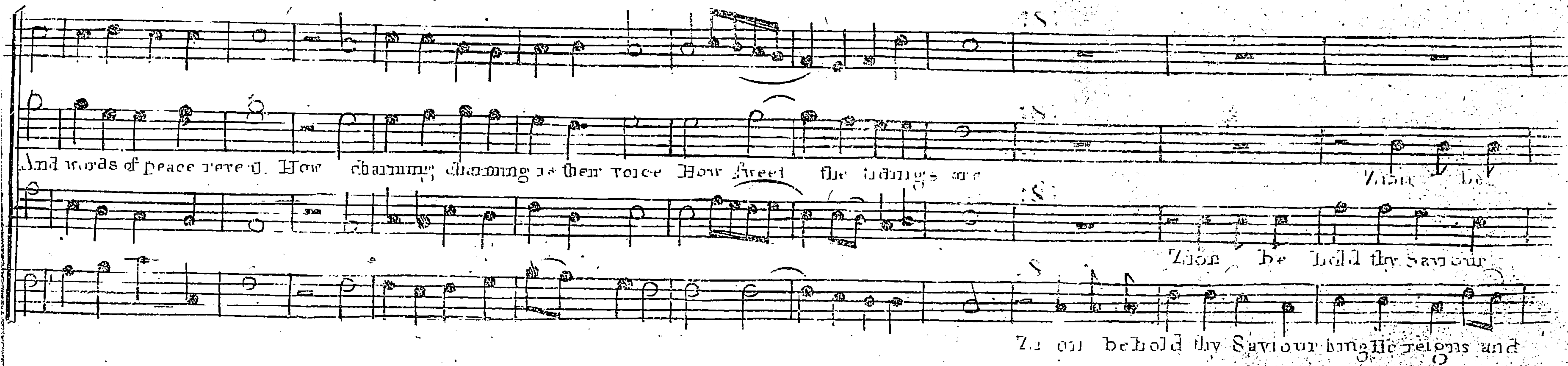
praise of my God shall still



Who bring salvation on their tongues And words of peace reveal Who bring salvation on their tongues

Who stand on Zion's hill

How beauteous are their feet



And words of peace reveal. How charming, charming is their voice How sweet the tidings are

Zion be hold thy Saviour

Zion behold thy Saviour bright regions and

Zion behold thy Saviour King he reigns & triumphs here

Zion behold thy Saviour King He reigns & triumphs here

Zion behold thy Saviour King He reigns & triumphs here

Zion behold thy Saviour King He reigns & triumphs here

LITTLE MARLBOROUGH M.

Welcome sweet day of rest that saw the Lord arise

Welcome to this reviving, joyful And these rejoicing eyes

KINGSBRIDGE L.M.

23

World you behold the Works of God his wonders in the world abroad Go with the mariners and trace the unknown regions of y^e sea
 Rejoice ye shining worlds on high Behold the King of glory high Who can this King of glory be the mighty Lord the Saviour be

POOL I.M.

They that in ships with courage bold o'er swelling waves their trade pursue Do Gods amazing works be hold And in the deep
 behold And in the deep And in the
 be hold And in the deep

deep And in the deep his wonders view his won ders wonders view the won der wonders view
 And in the deep And in the deep his wonders wonders view his wonders wonders wonders won ders view
 deep And in the deep the deep his won ders wonders view his won ders wonders view
 And in the deep And in the deep his won ders wonders view his won ders won ders view

MIDDLETOWN T. M.

Christ awhile to mortal giv'n
 Hail the day that saw him rise to a world from our wishful eyes
 Re ascends his native Hea'

There the pompous triumph waits Lift your heads eter nal gates And unfold the radiant scene Take the king of glory in

MILFORD. C. M.

If angels sing a Saviour's birth If angels sing a Saviour's birth on that auspicious morn If angels sing a Saviour's birth If angels sing a Saviour's birth

We well may imitate their mirth Now he again is born Now he again is born

We well may imitate their mirth Now he again is born Now he again is born

We well may imitate their mirth Now he again is born Now he again is born

We well may imitate their mirth Now he again is born Now he again is born

NORWICH. S. M.

My sorrows like a flood Impatient of restraint Into thy bosom O my God Pour out a long complaint

My sorrows like a flood Impatient of restraint Into thy bosom O my God Pour out a long complaint

My sorrows like a flood Impatient of restraint Into thy bosom O my God Pour out a long complaint

My sorrows like a flood Impatient of restraint Into thy bosom O my God Pour out a long complaint

Blow ye the trumpet blow Blow ye

Blow ye the trumpet blow the trumpet blow The gladly solemn sound Let all the nations know To

Blow ye the trumpet blow Blow ye

Blow ye the trumpet Blow

This system contains the first four staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef. The fourth staff is an alto clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across staves.

earth's remotest bounds The year of Jubilee is come The turn ye ransom takers

This system contains the next four staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef. The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef. The fourth staff is an alto clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across staves.

This hoary frost his fleecy snow descend and clothe the ground The liquid streams forbear to flow in icy fetters bound

NAPLES. L. M.

Shall mortal worms contend with their creator God

Shall mortal worms presume to be more holy wise or just than

Shall mortal worms presume to be more holy wise or just than



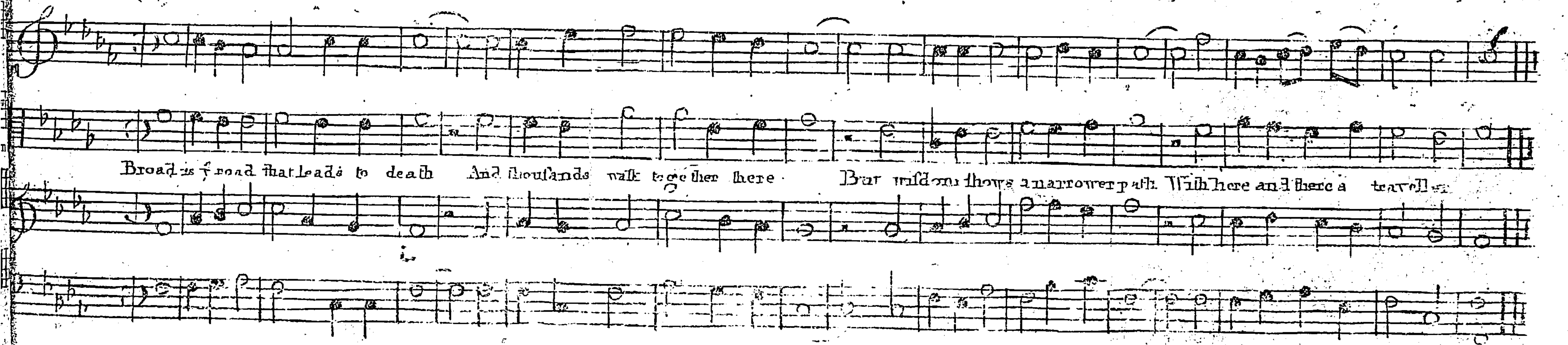
And rest upon his word and rest upon

My eyes & my desires Are ever to the Lord I love to plead his promises And rest upon his word

And rest upon his word

And rest upon his word

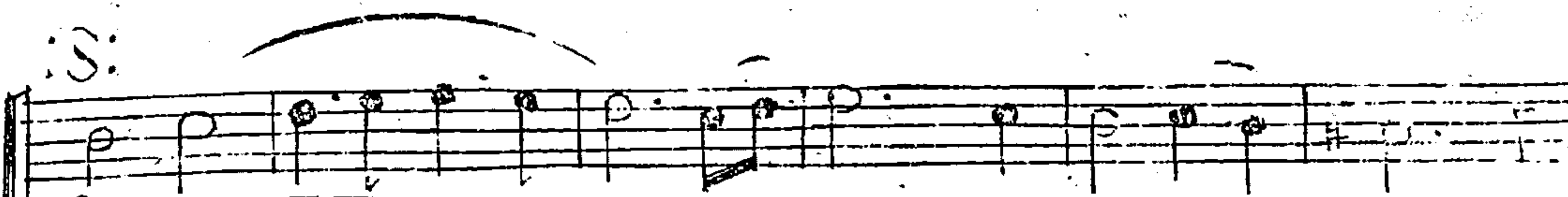
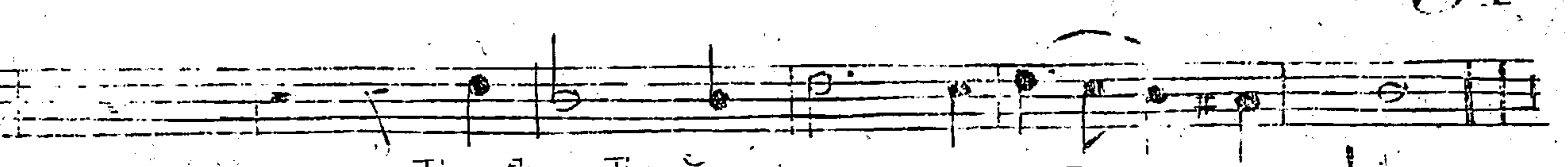
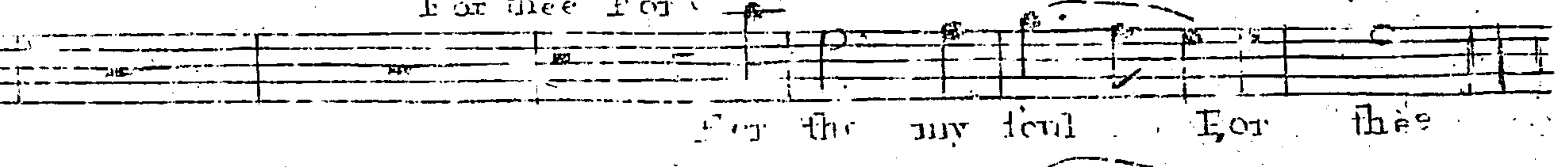
WINDHAM.



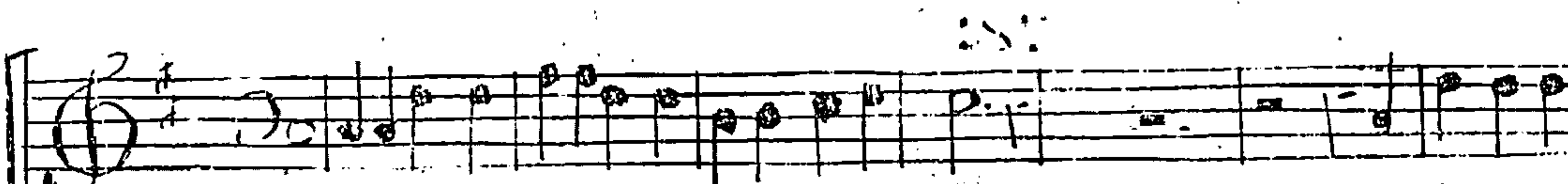
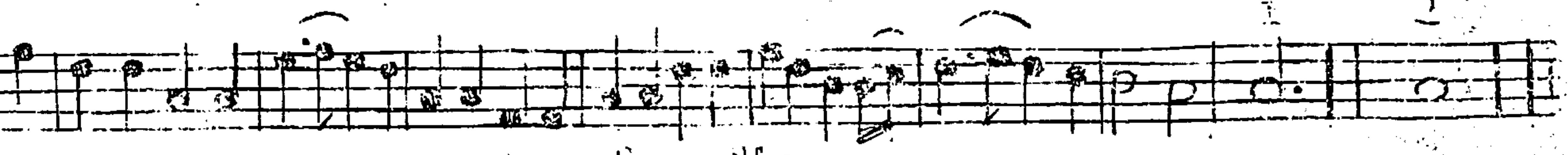
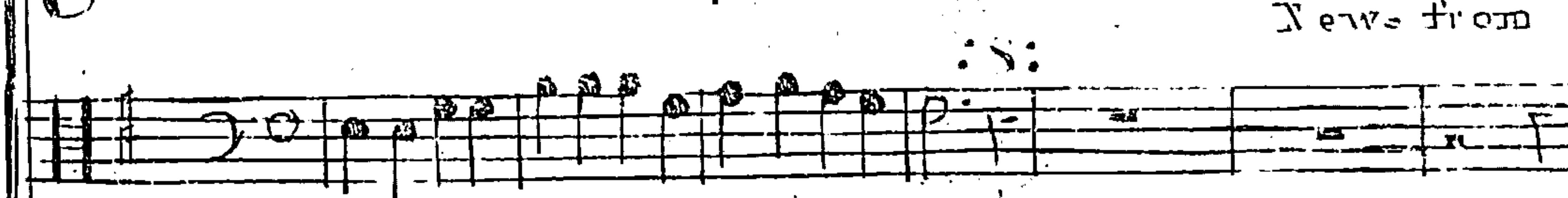
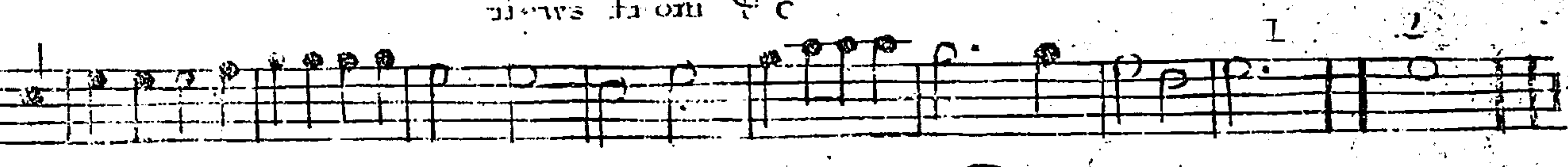
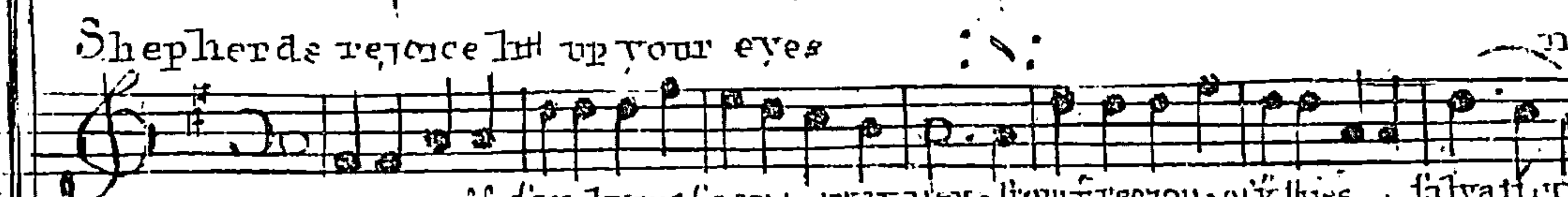
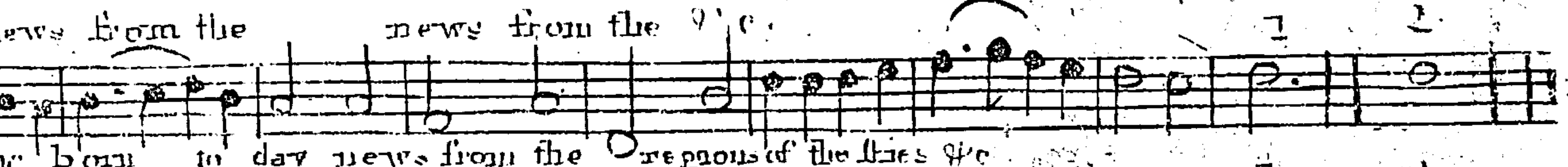
Broad is the road that leads to death And thousands walk together there But wisdom shows a narrower path With here and there a traveller

O if my soul was formed for woe How would I vent my sighs Repentance should like rivers flow

from both my stream...ing eyes 'Twas for my sins my dearest Lord Hung on the cur sed tree

S:  For thee For
S:  For thee my soul For thee
S:  For thee my soul For thee
S:  For thee my soul For thee

ALSTEAD. C. M.

 News from  news from
Shepherds rejoice lift up your eyes  news from the  news from the
Send your fears away news from regions of lies salvation born to day news from the regions of the lies
 news from  news from

See what a living stone The builders did refuse: Yet God hath built his Church there on In spite of envious Jews

Yet God hath built his church there on Yet

Yet God hath built his church there on Yet

PORTSMOUTH. C. M. :S:

There is a land of living joy Beyond the utmost seas Where scenes of bliss without alloy In boundless prospect rise

SALEM, C. M.

33

re tu ... rn will thou no more re turn wilt thou no more return

Why hast thou cast us off O God wilt thou no more re turn wilt thou no more re turn wilt thou no more re turn

re tu ... rn

re turn wilt thou no more re turn

Does thy fierce anger burn ... rn does thy fierce an ger burn

Why against thy chosen flock O why against thy chosen flock

Does thy fierce an ... ger burn

O Why against O ye

Does thy fierce anger bu ... rn Does ye

O why against O ye

Does thy fierce an ... ger burn

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring four staves of music. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand below the staves. The text reads: "And that rule & doctrine shall receive Who tempt & dangerous way At thy command." The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century manuscript notation, with various note values and rests. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining.

Handwritten musical score for a hymn. The score is written on four staves. The lyrics are written below the staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are: "winds and And hwell the lowering waves (well) The monasthly monst the day (well) the graves". The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Winds and And hwell the lowering waves (well) The monasthly monst the day (well) the graves

NORFOLK S.M.

35

And must this body die this mortal frame decay and must these Active limbs decay. He mouldering in the clay he mouldering in the clay. He mouldering in the clay he mouldering in the clay. He mouldering in the clay he mouldering in the clay.

90 PSALM L.M.

Come let our voices join to sing a Sacred song of Praise to God who is a Sovereign King whose His Honour in exalted voice.

WORTHINGTON.

Thee we adore eternal name And humbly own to thee how feeble is our mortal frame how
 worms are we what dying worms what dying worms

SUTFIELD.

C. M.

Teach me the measure of my days Thou maker of my Frame I would survey life's narrow space And learn how frail I am

INFANT SAVIOUR. P. M.

37



O fight of anguish O fight of anguish view
 it near What weeping what weeping innocence is here a manger for his bed
 O fight of anguish fight of weeping what weeping



give him give
 The brutes yield refuge to him: woe Men's woe brutes no pity show Nor give him friendly aid nor give
 no friendly aid

CALVARY. C. M.

38

My tho'ts that often mount the skies &c.

My tho'ts that of ten mount the skies Go search Go search the world beneath

My tho'ts that often mount the skies Go search

Where nature all in

My tho'ts that often mount the skies Go search the world Go Where nature all in ruin lies Wh

Where &c.

nature all Where nature all in ruin lies And owns And owns And owns her for reign death

ruin lies Where

nature all in ruin lies in

God is our refuge in distress A present help when dangers press in him undaunted we'll confide

Through

Though earth were from her centre tost

And mountains in the

Though earth were from her centre tost And mountains in the ocean tost Torn piecemeal by the roaring tide

earth were from her centre tost And mountains in the Ocean tost Torn

centre tost And mountains in the ocean tost Torn

This spacious earth is all the Lords, And men and worms & beasts, birds He raised the building on the seas And gave it for their dwelling place

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics starting under the second staff.

That there's a brighter world on high, Thy palace Lord above the sky Who shall attend thy blest abode And dwell so near his Maker God

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics starting under the second staff. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs on the top and bottom staves.

MONTAGUE. L. M.

47

Ye sons of men with joy record The various wonders of Lord And let his power and goodness sound Thro' all your tribes & world around

Let the high heavens your

Let the high heavens your songs invite. These spacious fields of brilliant light Where

Let the high heavens your songs invite These spacious fields of brilliant light Where sun & moon & planets roll And stars that glow from pole to pole

the high heavens. These spacious fields Where sun & moon and planets roll Where

songs invite These spacious fields Where sun and moon and planets roll Where

Lord what a feeble piece is this our mortal frame

Our life how poor or a trifle

Our life how poor or a trifle is our life now

Our life how poor or a trifle is our life

po or a trifle is That scarce deserves the name That

That scarce deserves the name

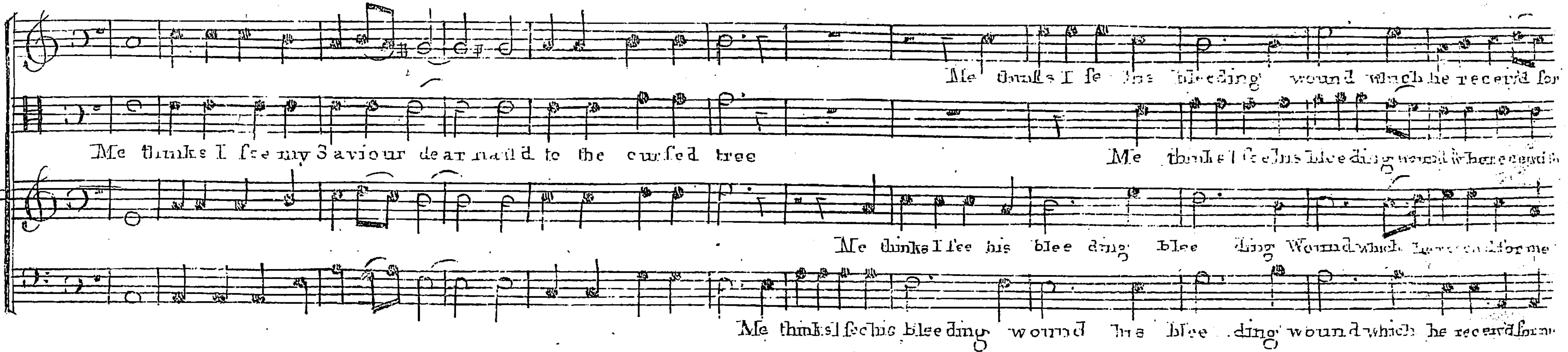
That scarce deserves the name Our life how poor a trifle is That scarce deserves the name

po or a trifle is That

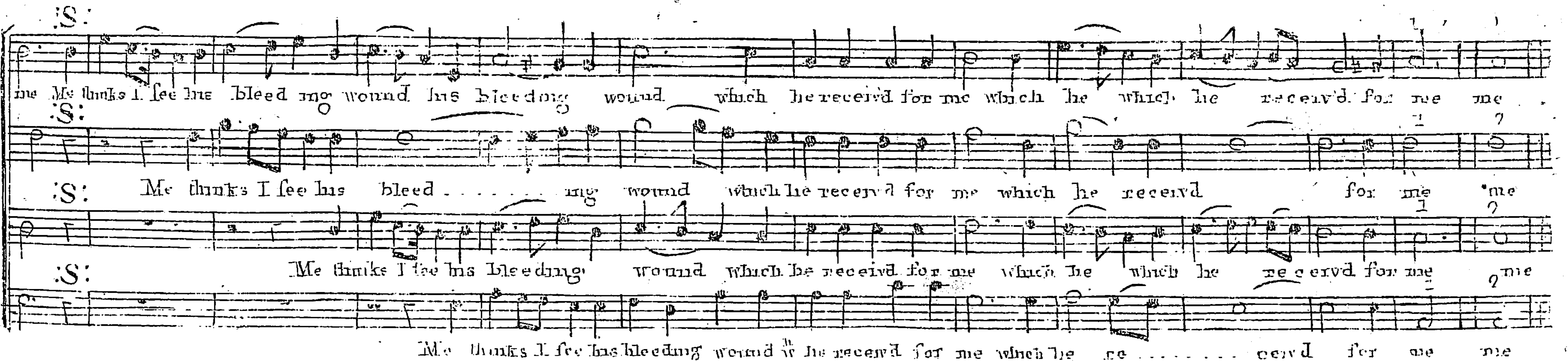
That

CRUCIFIXION.

43



Me thinks I see the bleeding wound which he receiv'd for
 Me thinks I see my Saviour dear nail'd to the curst tree
 Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me
 Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me



S: me Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me which he receiv'd for me
 S: Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me which he receiv'd for me
 S: Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me which he receiv'd for me
 Me thinks I see his bleeding wound which he receiv'd for me which he receiv'd for me

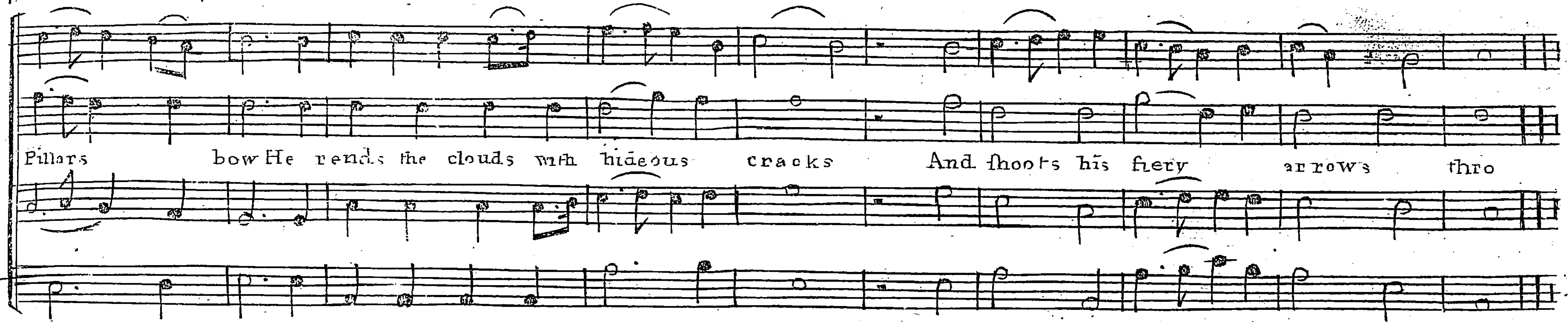
SINAI.

O The immence th amazing height The boundless Grandeur of a God Who treads the World be

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written across the second and third staves. The music consists of various note values including half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some measures containing rests.

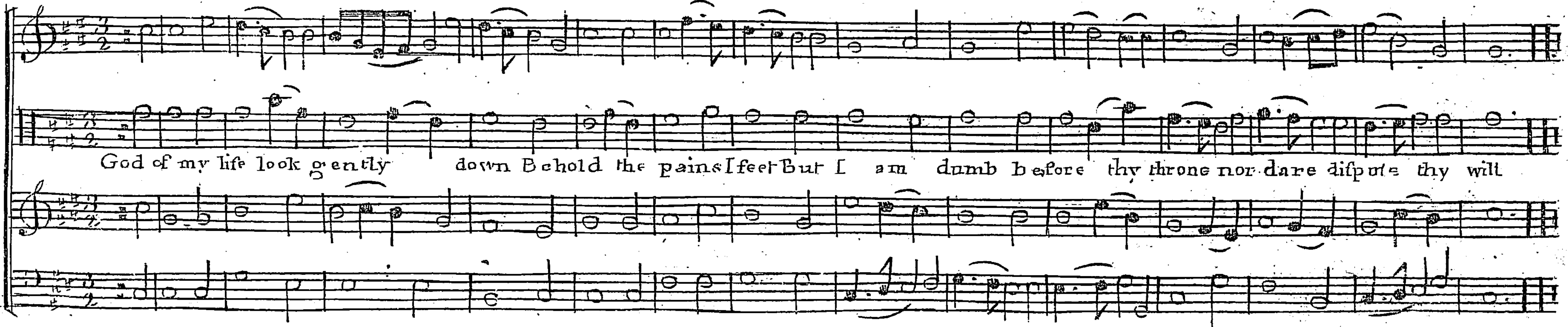
neath his feet and sways the nations with his nod He speaks and lo all nature shakes Heav'n's everlasting

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. The lyrics continue across the second and third staves. The musical notation follows the same style as the first system, with a mix of note values and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Pillars bow He rends the clouds with hideous cracks And shoots his fiery arrows thro

POLAND. C. M.



God of my life look gently down Behold the pains I feel But I am dumb before thy throne nor dare dispute thy will

The lofty Pillars of the sky And spacious concave raised on high Spangled with stars a shining frame Their great original pro

Th' unwearied
claim. Th' unwearied sun from day to day pours knowledge on his golden ray And publishes to every land the work of an almighty hand
Th' unwearied
Th' unwearied And he And he

STRATFIELD. L. M.

47

Thro' every age eter- - - nal God 'Thou art our rest our safe abode

High was thy throne ere made high

High was thy throne ere heav'n was made High

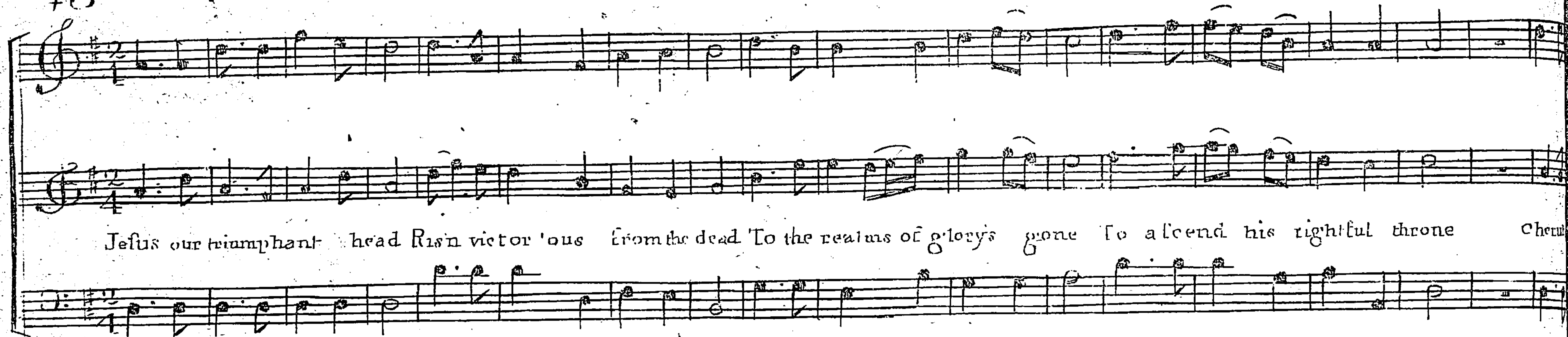
High was thy throne ere heav'n was made High was thy throne ere

as thy throne ere heav'n was made Or earth thy humble footstool laid

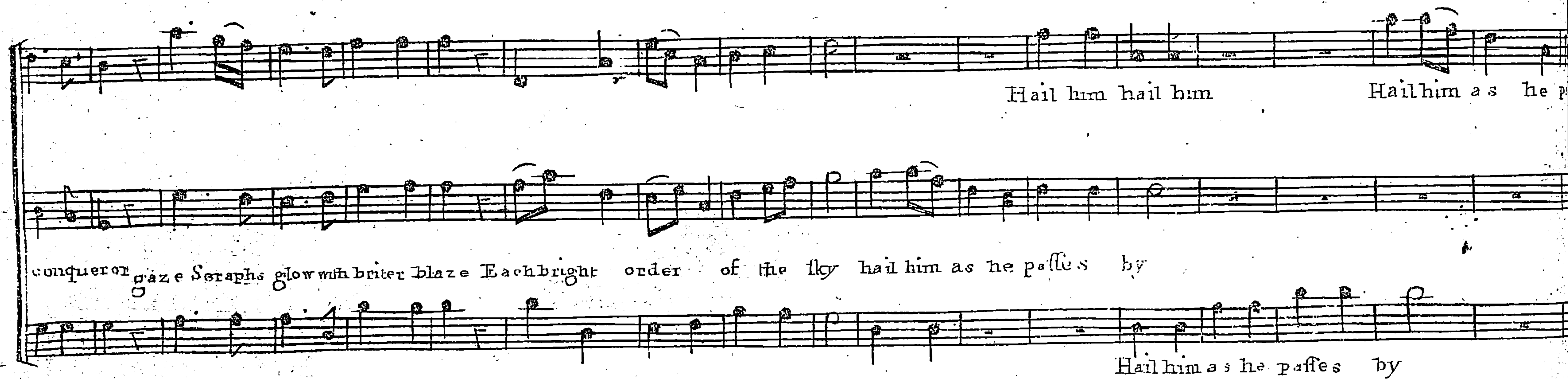
heav'n was made ere heav'n was made Or earth thy humble footstool laid Or earth thy humble footstool laid

as thy throne Or earth thy humble footstool laid

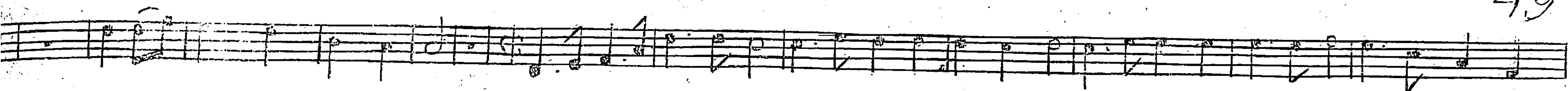
heav'n was made Or earth thy humble footstool laid



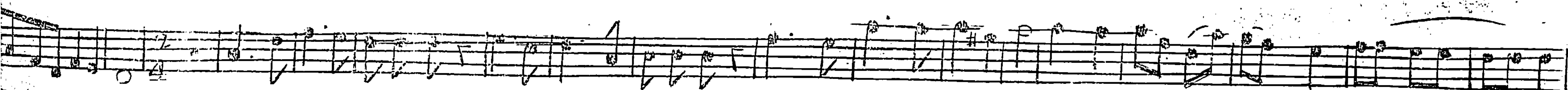
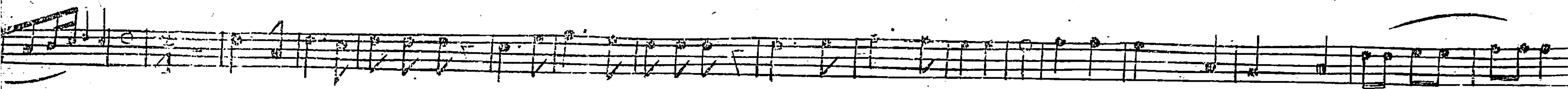
Jesus our triumphant head Risen victor 'ous From the dead To the realms of glory's gone To ascend his rightful throne Cherub



Hail him hail him Hail him as he passes by
conqueror gaze Seraphs glow with briter blaze Each bright order of the sky hail him as he passes by
Hail him as he passes by



him hail him hail him as he passes by Saints the glorious triumph meet See their garments at his feet by his fears his toils are view'd and his garments



...ld in blood Heav'n's King congratulates Opens wide her golden gates Angels songs of victory bring all the blissful regions ri...



All the blissful All the blissful regions ring

All the blissful regions ring

All the blissful regions ring

Maestoso

pardon thyng love Hail thou dear thou worthy Lord. Holy lamb incarnate word.

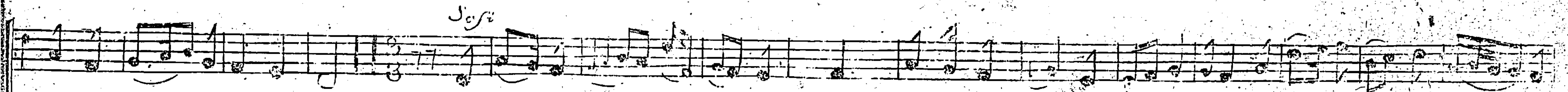
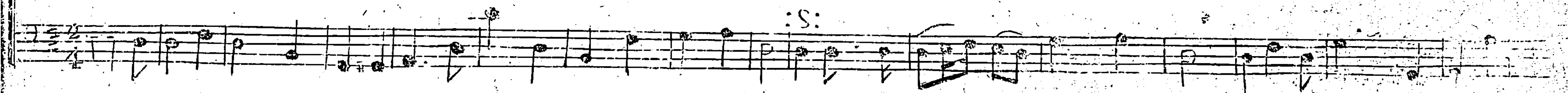
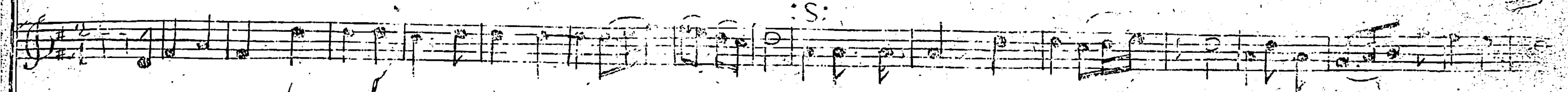
Hail thou suffering Son of God Take the trophies of thy

DENMARK

57

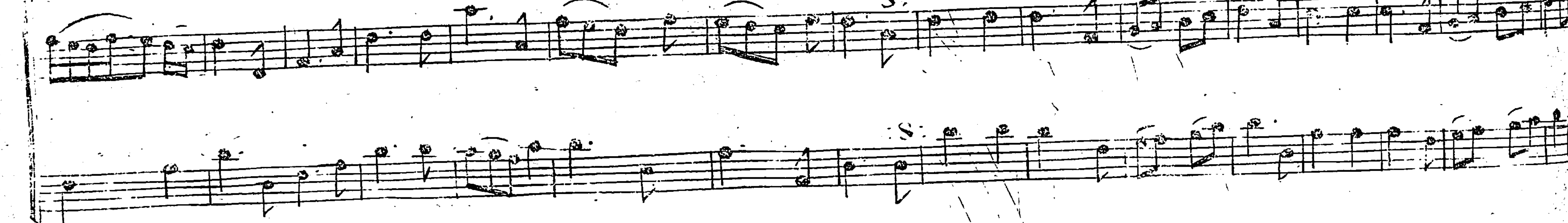
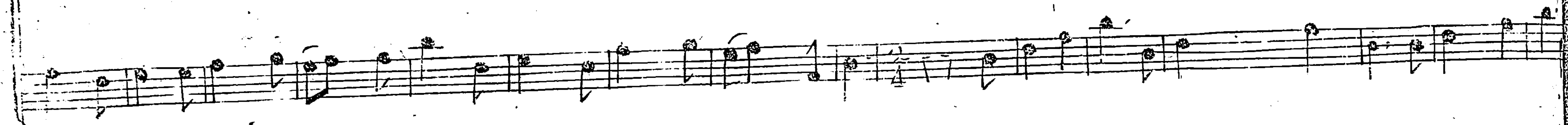
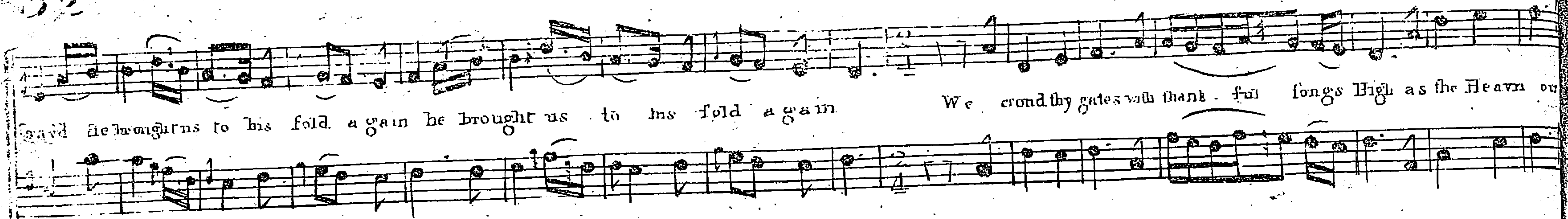


Before Jeho vāhis awful throne ye nations how with glad joy know that the Lord is God a lone he can cre ate and he des troy

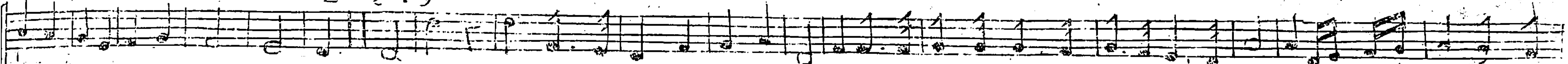


He can cre ate and he des troy His for reign pow er with out our aid Made us of clay and form'd us men and woen the vord saye



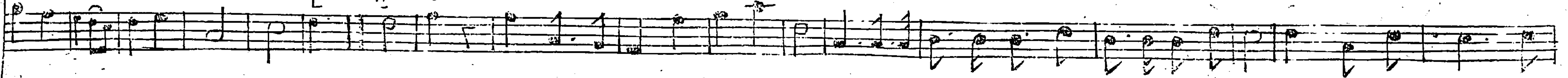


L 2 :S:



all shall fill thy courts with sounding praise Wide as the world is thy command Vast as e terni ty e terni ty thy love Firm as a rock thy

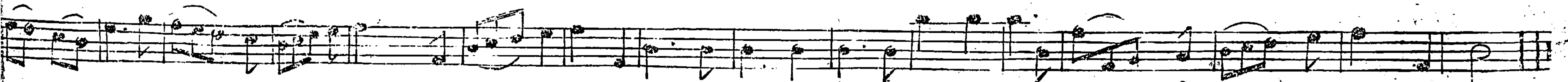
L 2 :S:



Soft *Soft* *Loud*



truth must stand when rolling years shall cease to move shall cease to move When rolling years shall cease to move When roll... ing years shall cease to move



UNION.

L.M.

51

Loud hal-le-lu-jahs to the Lord - From all the worlds more creatures dwell In heav'n began the solemn word And loud and strong did down to hell

Piano Let every angel bend the knee Sing of his love in heavenly strains And speak how fierce his terrors be
The Lord how absolute he reigns

Forte

High on a throne his glorious throne of shining light
High on a throne his glorious throne of shining light
High on a throne his glorious throne of shining light
High on a throne his glorious throne of shining light

LISBON.

S. M.

In palaces of joy in
In palaces of joy in
In palaces of joy in
In palaces of joy in

DENBIGH.

50

From all who dwell be low the skies Let the crea...tors praise a rise Let the Re deemer's name be sung thro' e...

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words partially obscured by the musical notation.

ry land by e...v...ry tongue E ter nal are thy mercies Lord E ter nal truth attends thy word Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore

ev ry

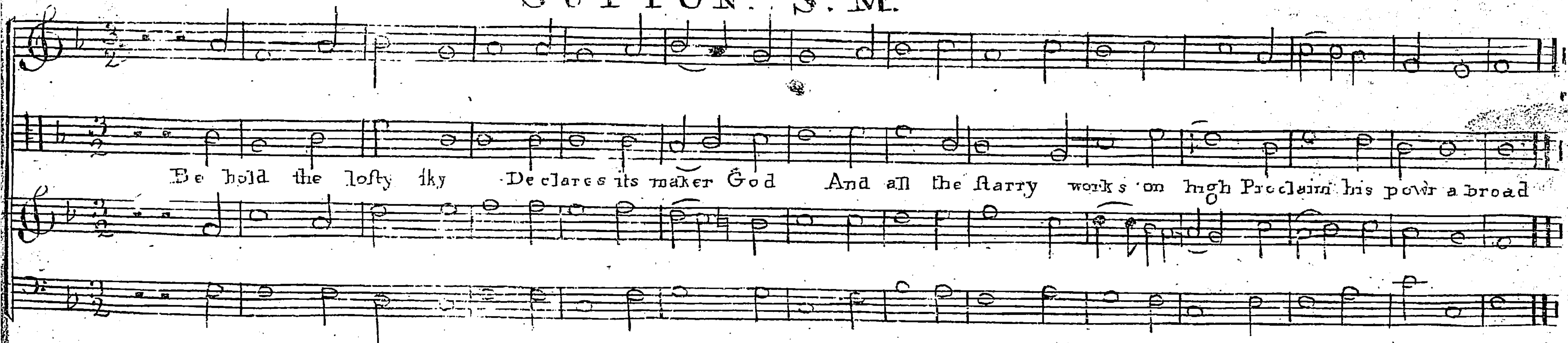
by

This system contains the next three staves of the musical score. The top staff continues the melody in treble clef. The middle staff continues the melody in treble clef. The bottom staff continues the melody in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words partially obscured by the musical notation.



sons shall rise and set no more Till sun shall rise and set no more Till sons shall rise and set no more

SUTTON. S. M.



Behold the lofty sky Declares its maker God And all the starry works on high Proclaim his power a broad

FALMOUTH

Lord we come before the now at thy feet we humbly bow On do not our feet let down shall we seek the Lord on vain

The first system of musical notation for the hymn 'FALMOUTH'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G-clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment in C-clef. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Lord on the our souls depend In compassion low descend Fill our hearts with thy rich grace Tune our lips to sing thy praise

The second system of musical notation for the hymn 'FALMOUTH'. It also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line. The middle and bottom staves continue the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the staves. Above the top staff, the words 'Lord', 'Soft', and 'Tune' are written above specific measures of the music.

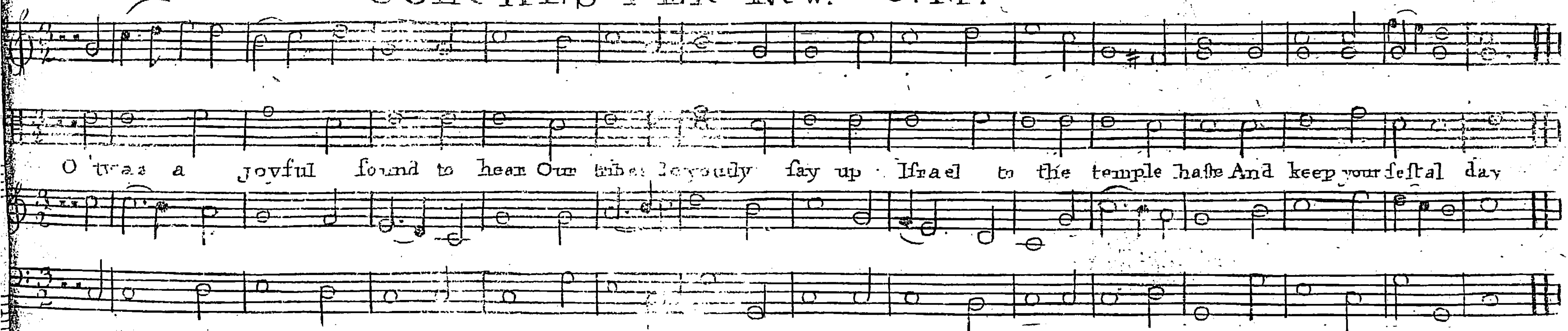
LEBANON. L.M.

59



Rejoice ye shining worlds on high behold the King of glory nigh Who can this King of glory be The mighty Lord the mighty Lord the Saviour the

COLCHESTER New: C.M.



O 'twas a joyful sound to hear Our tribes joyously say up Israel to the temple haste And keep your festival day

F

BUCKLAND.

This is the time to serve the Lord The time feature the great reward And whilst the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may re turn

ST. PATRICKS. C. M.

Behold the Son of God a life triumphant Down the grave And leave his dark abode

PSALM 33. C. VI.

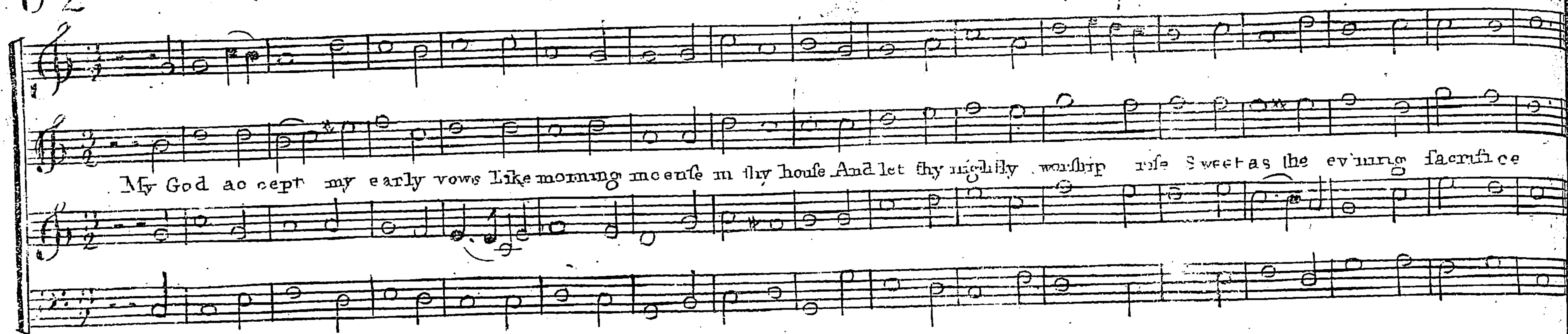
61

Rejoice ye righteous in the Lord The work belongs to you Sing of his name his ways his word how

His mercy and his righteousness And of grace

By just and true Let heaven and earth proclaim his works of nature of grace Reveal his wondrous name

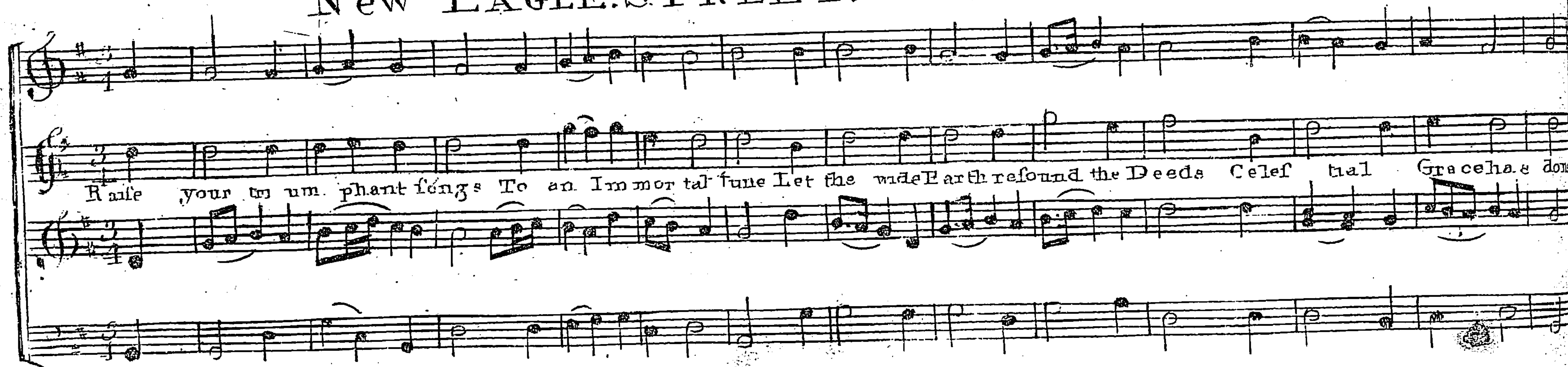
WINCHESTER. L.M.



My God accept my early vows Like morning incense in thy house And let thy nightly worship rise Sweet as the evening sacrifice

This musical score is for the hymn 'Winchester' in Long Meter (L.M.). It consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody. The second staff is the alto clef melody. The third staff is the tenor clef melody. The fourth staff is the bass clef melody. The lyrics are written between the second and third staves.

New EAGLE STREET. S. M.



Raise your triumphant songs To an immortal tune Let the wide Earth resound the Deeds Celestial Grace has done

This musical score is for the hymn 'New Eagle Street' in Short Meter (S.M.). It consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody. The second staff is the alto clef melody. The third staff is the tenor clef melody. The fourth staff is the bass clef melody. The lyrics are written between the second and third staves.

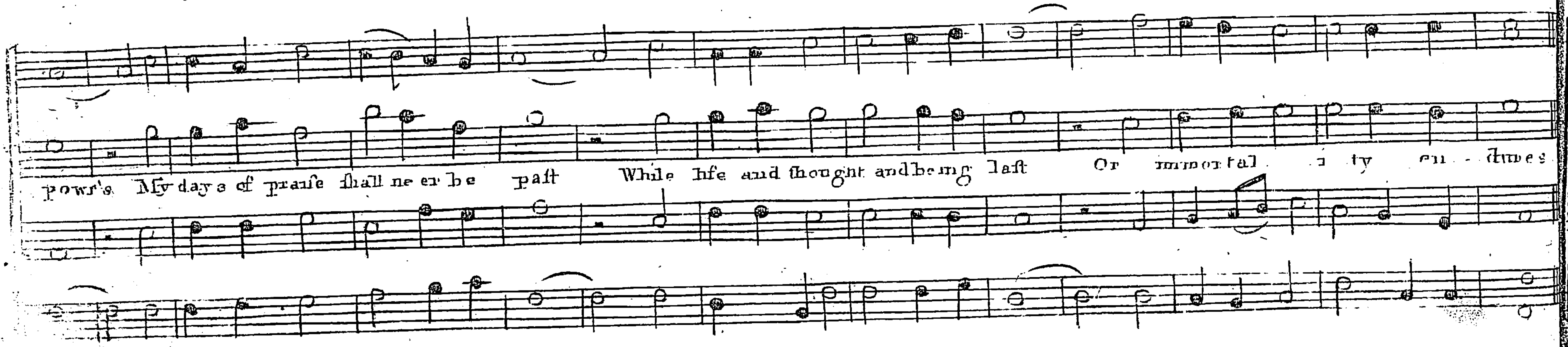
PSALM. 46. P. M.

63

The Lord hath eyes to give the blind. The Lord supports the sinking and He sends the labouring conscience peace. He sends the labouring conscience peace. He sends the labouring conscience peace. He helps the stranger in distress. The widow and the fatherless And grants the prisoner sweet release.



Ill praise my Maker with my breath And when my voice is lost in death Praise shall employ my nobler



power. My days of praise shall never be past While life and thought and being last Or immortal glory endures

AND OVER. C. M.

105

My passions fly to seek their King And send their groans a broad

They beat y^e air with heavy

They beat y^e air with heavy wing And

air with heavy wing And mourn

They beat y^e air with heavy wing And mourn And mourn And mourn An absent God

wing And mourn And mourn and mourn an absent God

mourn

PEPPERELL. C. M.

00

As pants ^v heart for cool mg stre ame When bes. ted in the shade :S: fo long my

fo long's my soul O

fo long's my soul O God for

soul O God for the And thy refreshing grace fo long's my soul O God for thee And thy refreshing grace

God for thee and thy

thee O God for thee And

MORETON. Pf. 31.

67

O may I live to reach the place Where he unveils his lovely face: Where all his Beauties you behold And sing his Name to Harps of Gold

This musical score is for a piece titled 'MORETON. Pf. 31.' It consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are for the vocal part, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'O may I live to reach the place Where he unveils his lovely face: Where all his Beauties you behold And sing his Name to Harps of Gold'. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

BRANFORD. C.M.

Save me O God the swelling Floods Breaker up n my foul Link, Barrows o'er my head like mighty Waters roll

This musical score is for a piece titled 'BRANFORD. C.M.' It consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are for the vocal part, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'Save me O God the swelling Floods Breaker up n my foul Link, Barrows o'er my head like mighty Waters roll'. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are also some 'S:' markings above the notes in the vocal part.

PSALM 3^d

C.M.

68

Look down O Lord regard my cry look down O Lord regard my

Look down O Lord regard regard my cry on the my hopes depend

Look down O Lord regard my cry Look down O Lord look down O Lord regard my

Look down O Lord regard my cry Look down O Lord regard my

I'm close beset without Ally I'm close beset without Ally

close beset without Ally I'm close beset without Ally

out Ally I'm close beset without Ally

I'm close beset without Ally be thou my shield O Friend

be thou my shield O Friend be thou my shield O Friend be thou my

be thou my shield O Friend be thou my shield O Friend be thou my

BETHESDA. P. M.

69

First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The lyrics "The dwellings of thy love shine" are written below the third staff.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The lyrics "To shine abroad my heart aspires With warm desires to see my GOD" are written below the third staff.

PLYMOUTH.

C. M.

70

O God of Mercy hear my call My loads of Gills remove Break down this sepa rating wall That bars me from thy love

AYLESBURY.

S. M.

The Lord my shephard is I shall be well sup ply'd Since he is my God I am his What can I want be sides

LENOX. P. M.

71

:S:

:S:

:S:

:S:

Ye

Ye trees of a day join with heav'n and earth and seas And of far notes divine To your Cre-a-tors praise.

1

2

Ye ho-ly throng of Angels bright In worlds of light &c

1

2

Ye ho-ly throng of angels bright In worlds of light begin the song

1

2

Ye ho-ly throng of angels bright, Ye &c.

1

2

holy throng of angels bright Ye holy throng Of angels bright In worlds of light &c.

MARTIN'S.

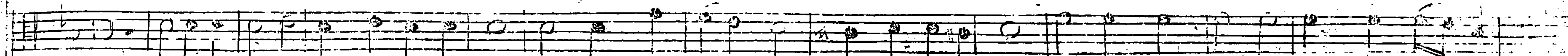
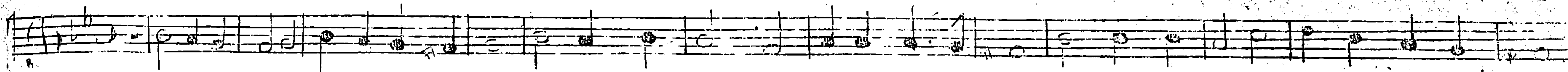
Arise my soul my joyful powes And tell all in my GODS name my Voice loud praise him

VIRGINIA. C M

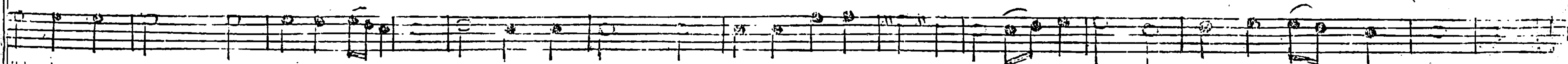
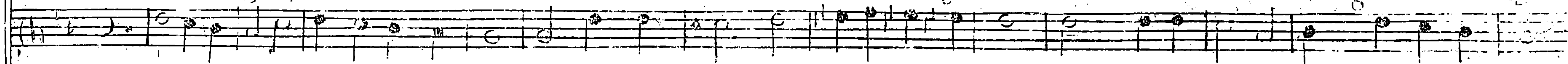
my seas & raging winds controul And like the boisterous Thunders roll The raging winds

LAND AFF P. M.

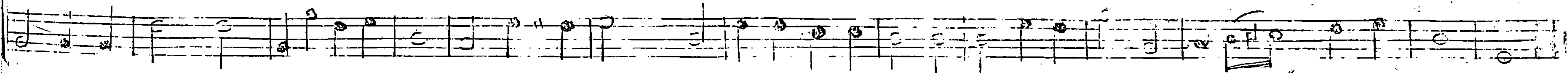
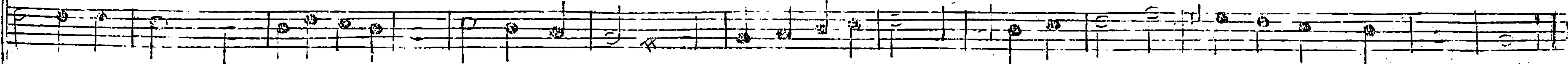
72



The God of glory sends his summons forth Calls the South and North and awakes from East to West the Sovereign on does spread



Let the trumpet sounds be heard The voices Lift up your heads into with vocal voices



RAINBOW.

C. M.

7-1

S: The sea grows calm at thy command And tempests cease to roar

'Tis by thy strength the mountains stand God of eternal power

S: The sea grows calm at thy command And

S: The sea &c

S: The sea &c

tempest cease to roar

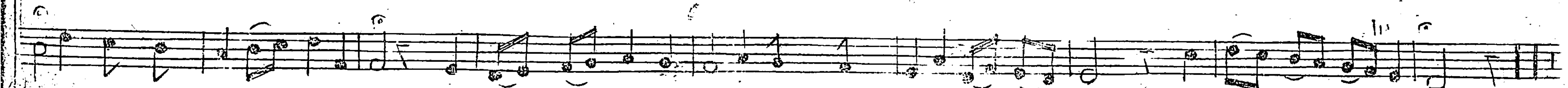
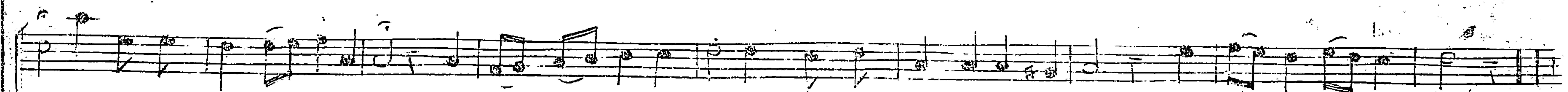
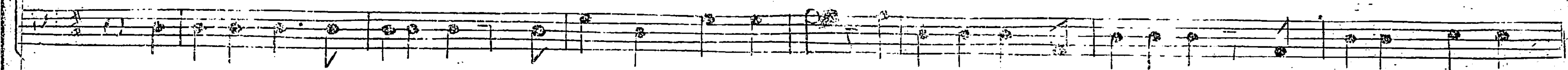
And tempests cease to roar

And tempests cease to roar

And tempests cease to roar



Thou great & feared Lord of all, Of life, the only spring, Creator of innumerable worlds, Im-mensely glorious



King whose image shines in every mind, Beyond conception high & bound with omnipotence & veiled with dark-ness & mystery



CRUCIFIXION

70

He dies the heavenly Lover dies The tidings strike a doleful

He dies the heavenly Lover dies The Tidings strike a doleful doleful doleful

He dies & heavenly Lover dies The tidings strike a doleful doleful

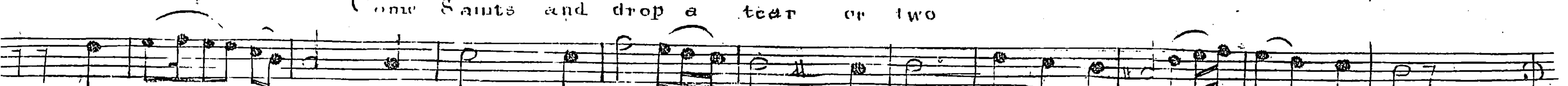
Sound So

Sound on my poor heart strange deep lies in the cold caverns of the ground.

Come Saviour



Come Saints and drop a tear or two



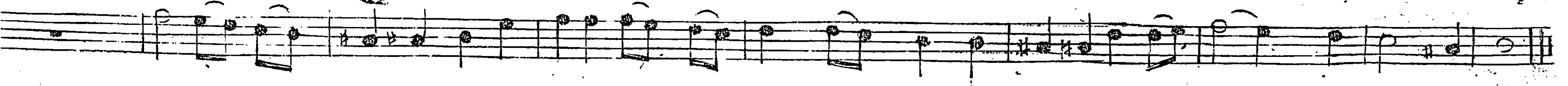
Come Saints and drop a tear or two a tear or two For him who groand be neath your load



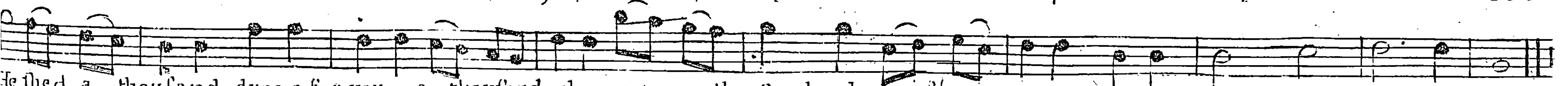
rop a tear or two and drop a tear a tear or two



He shed a thousand drops for you a thousand drops &c



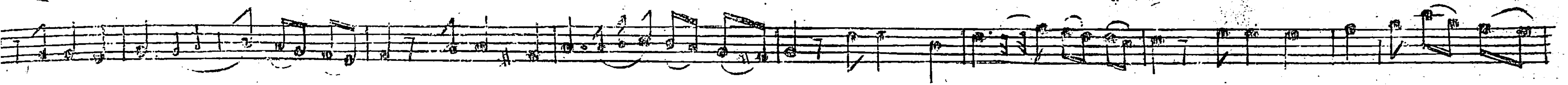
He shed a thousand drops for you a thousand drops a thousand drops a thousand drops of richest blood



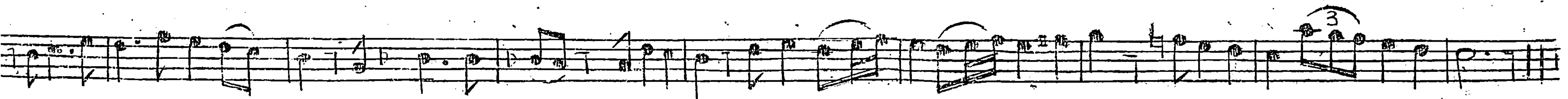
He shed a thousand drops for you a thousand drops a thousand drops &c

Away my un believ ing fear Fear shall in me no more take place My Saviour doth not yet appear He hides the bright ness

of his face But shall I therefore let him go And base ly to the tempter yield No in the strength of Jesus, no I never will give up to



old Altho the vine its fruit deny Altho the olive yeild no oil the wilking fig tree droup & die the field illude the tillers



The empty stall no herd af ford and perish all the bleating race Yet will I triumph in the Lord The God of my sal-vation prattle



CONSOLATION.

80

Why do we mourn departing friends or Shake or Shake at

Why do we mourn Why do we mourn de parting friends or Shake or Shake

Why do we mourn mourn Why do we mourn departing Friends or Shake or Shake at

Death's alarms 'Tis but the voice 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends to call them to his arms

Death's alarms 'Tis but the voice 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends to call them to his arms

Death's alarms 'Tis but the voice 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends to call them to his arms call them to his arms

Rise my soul and stretch thy wings thy better portion trace Rise from transitory things To wide Heaven thy native place

Forte

Em 4/4 Moon & Stars decay Time shall soon this earth remove Rise my Soul and hasten away To seats prepared above

MARIETTA.

C. M.

82

nd thousand voices round

Come let us join our cheerful song With angels round,

For all

ten thousand voices round are their tongues But

ten thousand voices round are their tongues But all their joys are one But all we

HOMER.

C. M.

When thou

When ye

My soul come meet at day

How near it stands

DALSTON

83

How pleas'd and blest was I 'To hear the people cry Come let us seek our God to-day

Yes with a cheerful Zeal we haste to 'sions hill And there our vows of honours pay

WINDSOR.

84

Keep silence all ere a red thing and wait your makers nod My soul stands trembling while it sings the praises of her GOD

R. S. S. A.

False are y' men's tongues y' balancer's vanity
 laid in the balance both appear light as a puff of empty air
 laid in a balance both appear light as a puff of empty air
 laid in a balance both appear light as a puff of empty air

FUNERAL THOUGHT CM

85

Hark from the tombs a doleful sound My ears attend to the cry Ye living men come view this land Where you shall shortly lie

WELLS LM

Now for a time of lofty praise To great Jehovah be ascribed Thy Awake my voice in heavenly lays Tell the loud world what he hath done

UXBRIDGE.

Teach me the meaning of my days, thou marker of my Deame I would survey life's narrow space And learn how frail I am

ROCHESTER. C. M.

God my supporter & my help my help for ever near Thine arm of mercy held me up when I sink again

BETHFIELD.

87

God of my life look gently down behold my pained flesh For I am dumb &c. nor dare //

For I am dumb before the throne nor dare dispute thy will nor dare // dispute thy will

VICTORY.

Now shall my head be lifted high above my foes account And songs of joy Victory within ye found found found within ye found found found within ye found found within ye found within thy Temple found found within ye

Now shall my inward joy arise And burst into a song Abounding Love in spirit my heart And please your loves my tongue

BRIDGEWATER

To spend one day with thee on earth exceeds

Great God attend while Zion sings The joy & from thy presence springs

To spend one day with Thee on earth exceeds a thousand days of mirth

To spend one day with thee on earth 'tis a

COMPLAINT. L.M.

89

Thy years are one e

Spare us O Lord a loud we cry Nor let our Sun go down at Noon: S:

Thy

Thy years are one eternal day and

ter nal Day & must thy Children die so soon Thy years are one e ter nal Day and must thy Children die so soon

years are one e ter nal day Thy years are one e ter nal day and must thy children die so soon

must thy children die Thy years are one e ter nal Day and must thy Children die so soon

Chil dren die so soon Thy years are one e ter nal day and must thy Children die so soon

GREENWICH.

Lord what a thrice sweet chime
To moun & in our mur & supine
To see the mixed place of high & low
robes of honour thine

But O their end their dreadful end
Thy sanctuary taught me to
On slippery rocks like them stand
And in y billow roll be low

PART III
CHESHUNT

91

Our Lord is risen from the Dead Our Jesus is gone up on high The Powers of Hell are Captive led Draggd to the

Portals of the Skye The Powers of Hell are Captive led Draggd to the Portals of the Skye Draggd to the Portals of the

Sym

Tutti for

Sky

'There his triumphal Chariot waits and Angels chant the solemn Hymn Lift up your

ye heavenly Gates ye everlasting Doors give way Lift up your Heads ye heavenly Gates ye everlasting Doors give

Sym

Tear ye your Bars of masey Tight and wide unfold the

Eternal Scene He claims those Mansions as his Right Receive the King of Glory in He claims those Man

Mansions as his Right Receive the King of Glory in Receive the King of Glory in Sym Look

your Bars of Masey Tight And wide unfold the eternal Scene He claims those Mansions as his Right Re

ceive the King of Glory in He claims those Man sions as his Right Receive the King of Glo

vey in Receive the King of Glory in Sym.

Tutti for
Who is the King of Glory who who who is the King of Glory who The Lord that all his Foes on



came the World. Sin. Death and Hell o'erthrew And Jesus is the Conqu'rors Name And Jesus is the Conqu'rors



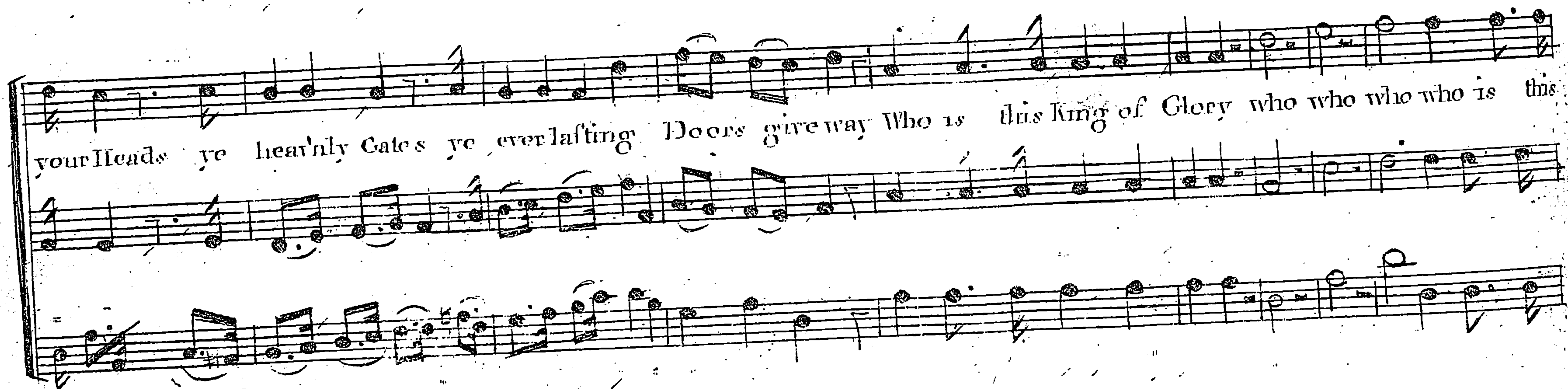
Name And Jesus is the Conqu'rors Name Lo! his triumphal Chariot waits and

Sym.



Angels Chant the Solemn Lay Lift up your Heads ye heav'nly Gates ye everlasting Doors give way Lift up

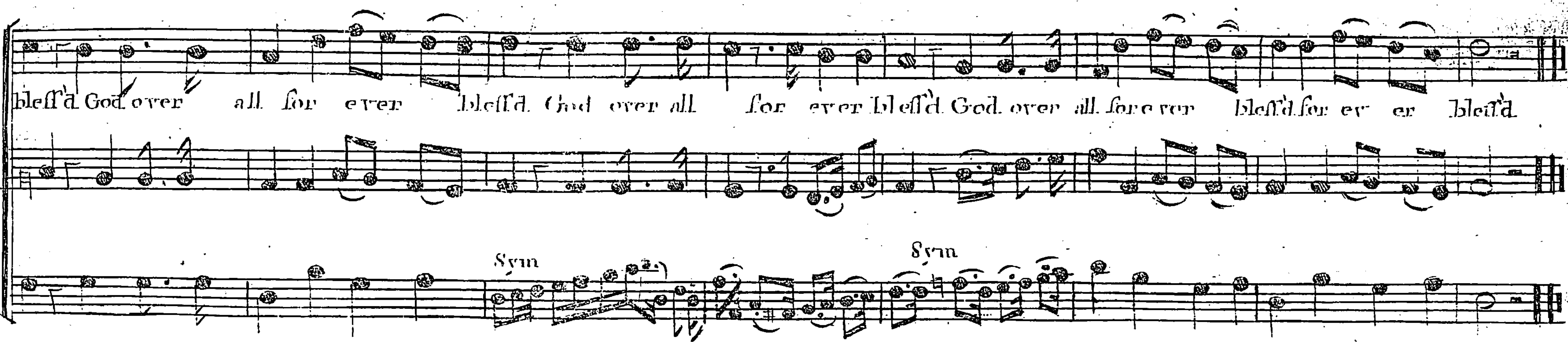
Sym



your Heads ye heav'nly Gates ye everlasting Doors give way Who is this King of Glory who who who who is this



King of Glory who The Lord of Glorious Power possess'd The King of Saints and Angels too God over all for ever



blest God over all for ever blest God over all for ever blest God over all for ever blest for ever blest

Sym Sym

FRAMINGHAM

28

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in 3/2 time and D major. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

He dies the friend of Sinners dies
A solemn darkness veils the Skies
To Saviors daughters weep around
A sudden trembling shakes the Ground

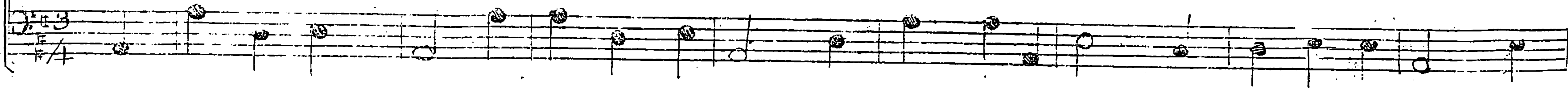
The second system of the musical score also consists of four staves. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Twelve
Come Saints and drop a tear or two
A thousand drops of Richer blood
He shed a thousand drops for you
For him who groined beneath your Load

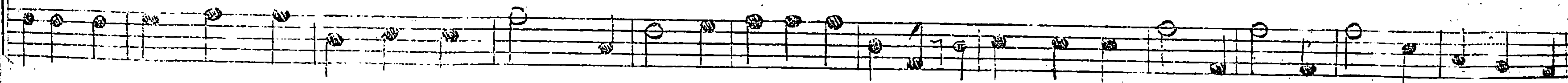
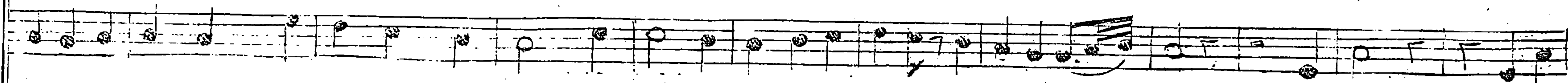
S U S S E X

99

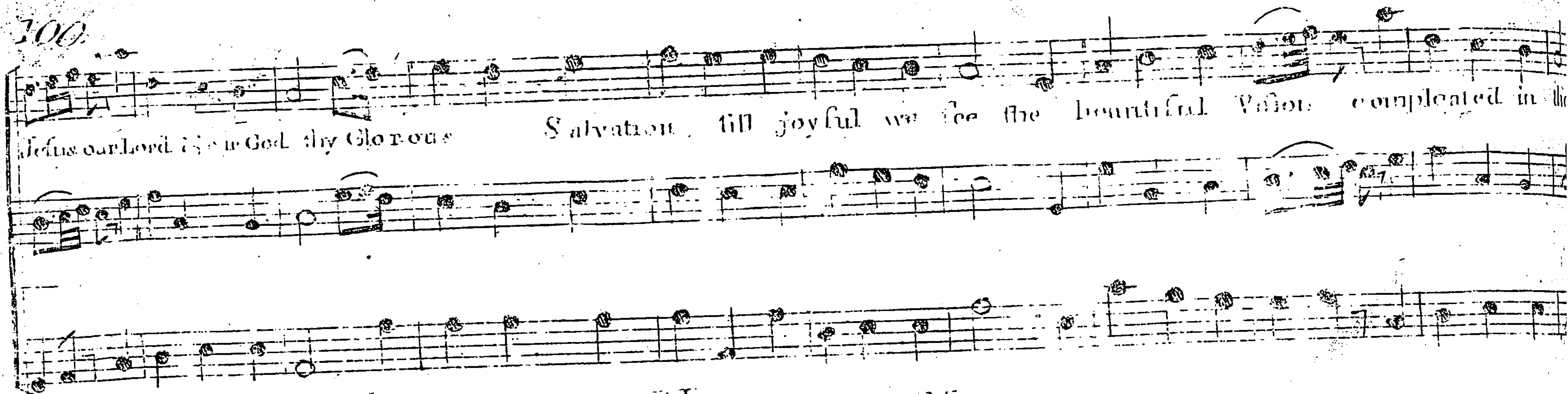
Our Shepherd alone The Lord Let us bless who reigns on the Throne The Prince of our peace who



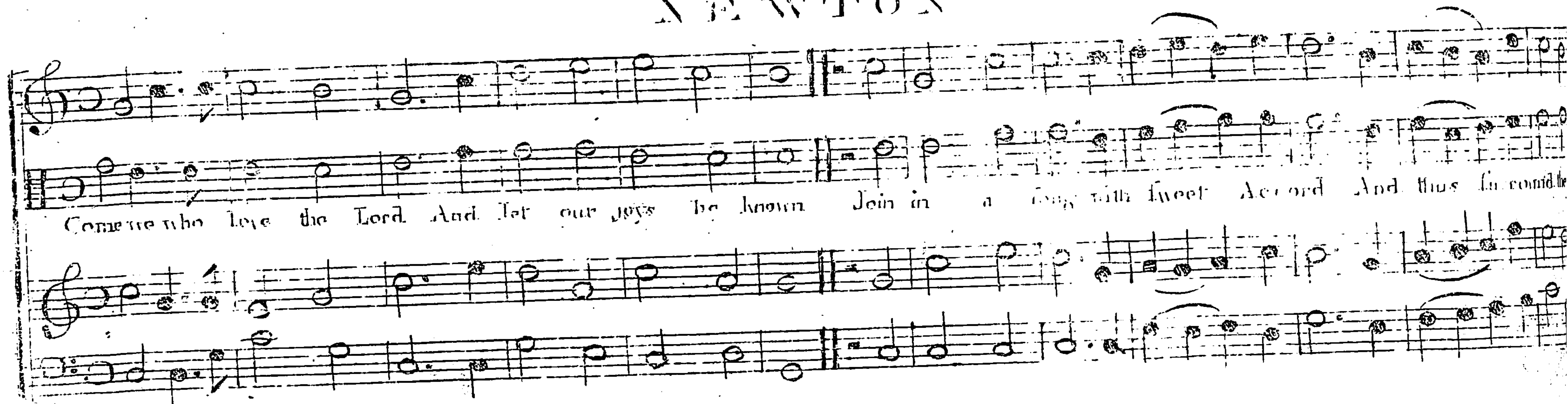
overmore saves us by shedding his Blood All hail All hail holy Jesus our Lord our God All hail All hail All hail holy.



L



NEWTON



CHRISTMAS

Pia

For

101



Pia

For



My soul how lovely is the place 'To which thy God resorts 'Tis Heaven to see his smiling Face Tho' in his earthly Court

ALL ANTHEM, by M^r STELLBY

Behold GOD is my sal-va-tion I will trust and not be af-fraid I will trust and not be af-fraid

For the Lord Je-ho-vah Je-ho-vah Je-ho-vah and my song he al-fo is b

is my strength

come my sal-va-tion he al-fo is he come my sal-va-tion

Je... ho vah

For the Lord Je ho vah Je... ho vah Je ho vah Je ho vah is my strength & my song

Je... ho vah He

Je... ho vah

Counter

he is be... come he is be... come my sal... va... tion

is... be... come he is be... come my sal... va... tion he is

S: become my falvation he
 A: falvation falvation he is become my falvation
 S: become my falvation he

Baritone Solo

He hath raised up the tabernacle of David of
 old that was fallen he has closed up the breaches thereof
 he hath raised up the ruins he has built it as in the days of old & causeth
 his people to rejoice to rejoice to rejoice to rejoice to rejoice therein

S: call up on his name
 A: among the nations make mention that his name
 S: is exalted
 A: is exalted
 S: Praise the Lord
 A: declare his doings

a mong the
 name of almighty Lord Praise Lord
 declare his doings
 the nations make mention that his name
 on his name
 a mong a mong

ated his name is exalted

Treble Solo

done excellent things This is known in all the
 earth this is known in all the earth this is known this is known in all the earth

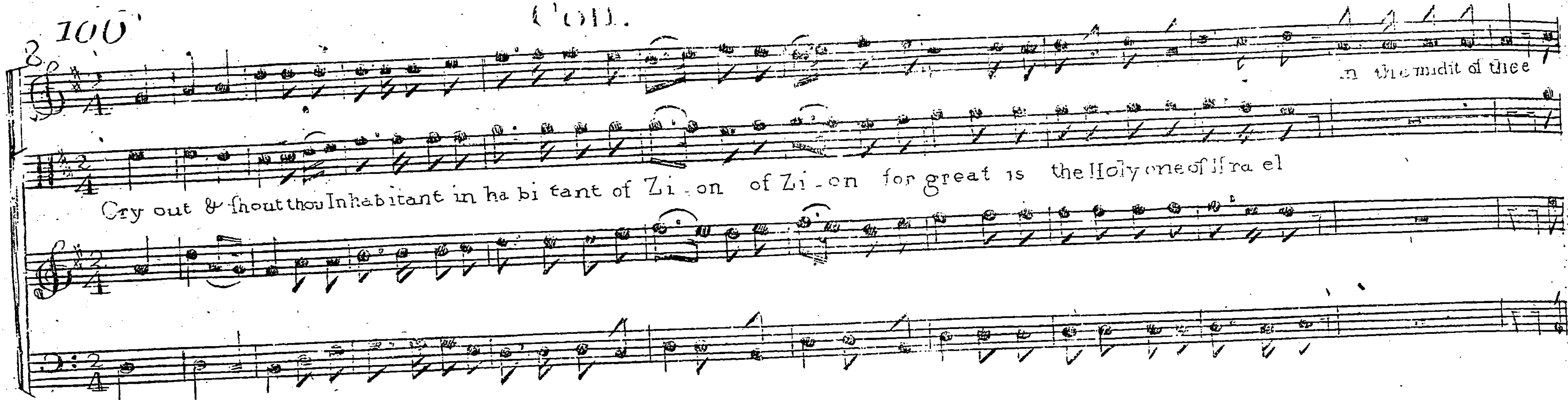
Counter Solo

Say out and shout thou inhabitant of Zion or inhabitant of Zion great is the
 Holy one Israel the holy holy one of Israel in the midst of thee in the midst of thee

Bass Solo

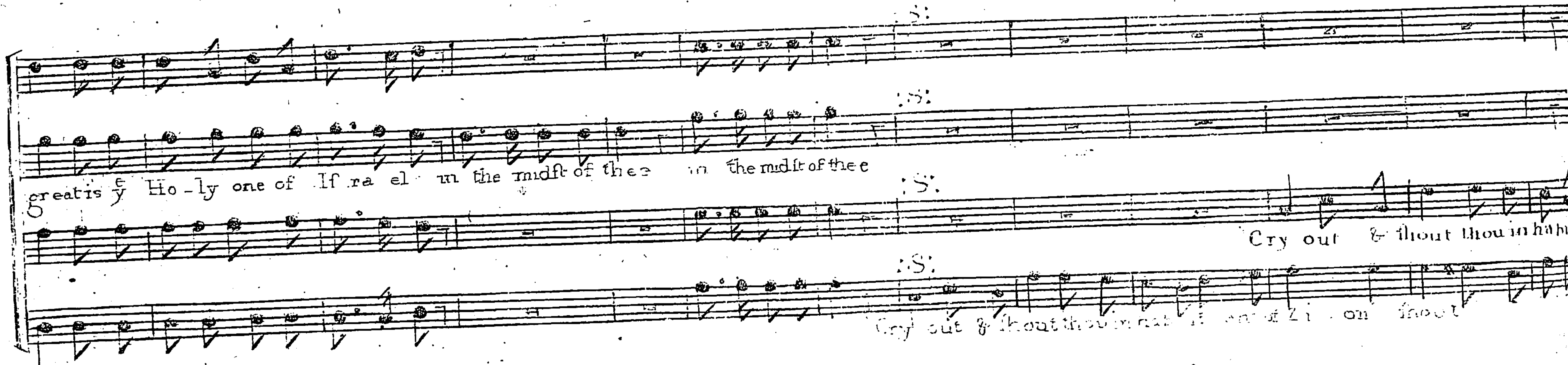
100

COLL.



in the midst of thee

Cry out & shout thou Inhabitant in ha bi tant of Zi - on of Zi - on for great is the Ho ly one of If ra el



great is $\frac{e}{y}$ Ho - ly one of If ra el in the midst of thee in the midst of thee

Cry out & shout thou in ha bi

Cry out & shout thou in ha bi tant of Zi - on in ha bi

shout shout shout

Cry out & shout thou Inhabitant of Zion for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst the midst of thee

ent of Zion shout shout shout

Tenor Solo

Hallelu jah Hal-le

lu jah Hal-le lu jah

Bass Solo

For the Lord God om

nip-o-te nt reigneth

For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth

Amen Amen Amen Amen

Hal-le-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah Hallelujah Amen

For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth

AN ANTHEM taken from the 100 Psalm by M^r SELBY.

The musical score is written for four parts, each on a separate staff. The first system consists of four staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the others in bass clef. The second system also consists of four staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the others in bass clef. The third system consists of four staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the others in bass clef. The fourth system consists of four staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the others in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some parts in Latin and some in English. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century hymnals, with a focus on the vocal parts.

all ye Lan ds
serve the Lord with gladness
O be joyful in the Lord all ye
O be joyful in the Lord all ye Lands
O be joyful in the Lord
O be joyful in the Lord
and come
Be ye sure that the Lord He is God
serve the Lord with gladness
and come before his presence with a song
Be ye sure that the Lord He is God
Be ye sure that the Lord

He is God

We are his people &c

We are his people & the sheep of his pasture. we are his people we are his people &

it is he that has made us & not we ourselves

Lord he is God

O go your way in to his gates with thanksgiving with thanksgiving and into his Courts with

the sheep of his pasture

praise be thankful unto him

Be thankful unto him and speak good of his Name

For the Lord is gracious

and his mercy is e e.

for the Lord is gracious & his mercy is everlasting.

everlasting everlasting

everlasting everlasting

and his mercy is

everlasting

everlasting and his truth endureth from

generation to generation and his truth endureth

from generation to generation

Con

III

tion Gloria be to the Father in the Son and to the Holy Ghost - Glory be to the Father & to the Son - Holy Holy and to the Holy Holy Ghost
and to the Holy as it
and to the Holy and to the Holy Holy Ghost

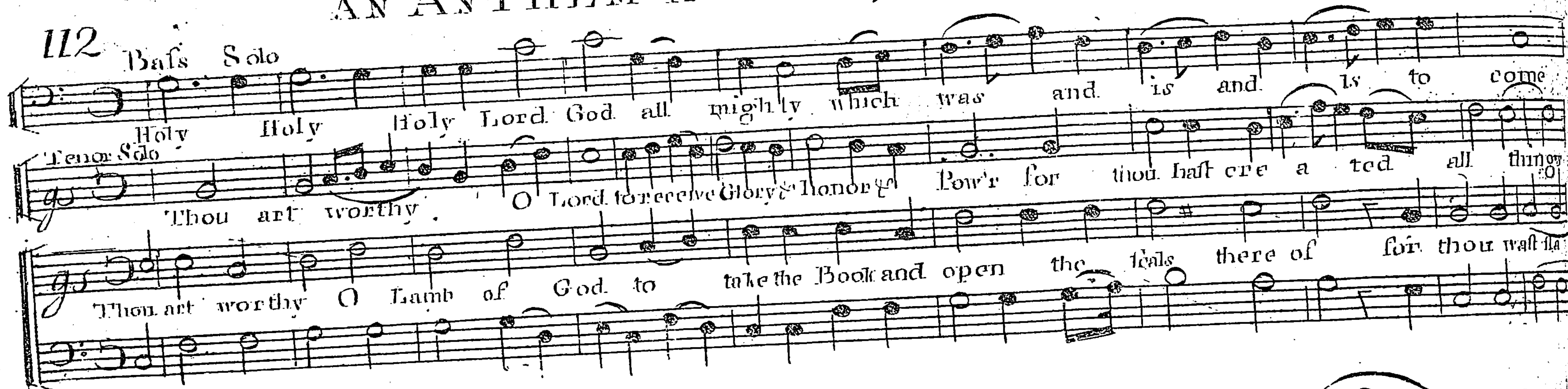
as it was in the beginning is now
And ever shall be world with out end Amen Amen
in the beginning is now

was

AN ANTHEM from Sundry parts of Revelations by BLENHAM

112

Bass Solo

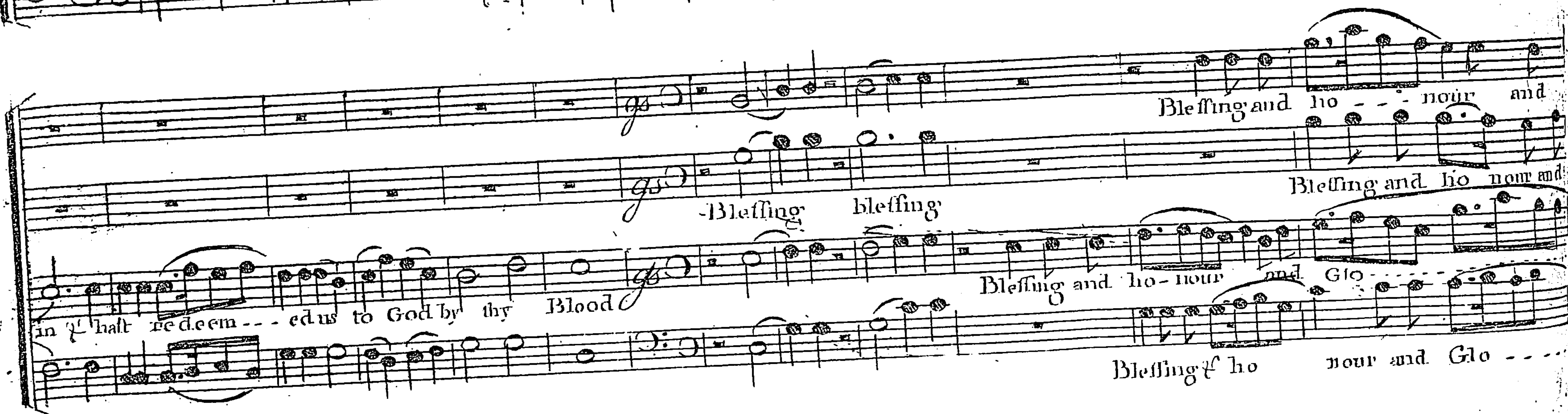


musical notation for Bass Solo

Holy Holy Holy Lord God all mighty which was and is and is to come

Thou art worthy O Lord to receive Glory & Honor & Pow'r for thou hast cre a ted all things

Thou art worthy O Lamb of God to take the Book and open the seals there of for thou wast sla



musical notation for Tenor Solo

Blessing and ho - - - nour and

Blessing and ho - - - nour and

Blessing blessing

Blessing and ho - - - nour and Glo - - -

Blessing & ho - - - nour and Glo - - -

in & shalt redeem - - - ed us to God by thy Blood

glory

glory and Power be unto him who sitteth up on the Throne and unto the Lamb for ever for ever for e - - -

ever for

ever for e - - -

Pra

ise our God all ye his servants and all that fear him both now

ver more for ever for ever for e - - - ver more Amen

Ver

and great

Alleluia for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth

Let us re-joy

ce re-joy ce re-joy ce re-joy

Let us re-joy ce re-joy

Let us re-joy

ce re-joy ce re-joy ce re-joy

Let us re-joy ce re-joy

joy ce and be glad be glad

ce and be glad

and give ho-our unto him Halleluiah Halleluiah Amen Amen Amen Amen

D D T N S T L A N

Glory and Honour be to thee Thou Self sufficient Deity Thee we revere and

thee adore In mercy in finite and power In mercy in finite and power

The musical score is written for a four-part setting. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: 'Glory and Honour be to thee Thou Self sufficient Deity Thee we revere and thee adore In mercy in finite and power In mercy in finite and power'. The score ends with a double bar line.

AN ANTHEM for EASTER

116

Hal leluiah the Lord is risen indeed Hal le lu iah

The Lord is risen indeed

Now is Christ risen from the

now is Christ risen from the dead & become the first fruits of

dead & become the first fruits of them that slept

Hallelujah

and did he rise

them that slept

Hallelujah

and did he rise

and did he rise

and did he

Forte

rise

he rose he rose

and did he rise

and did he rise

did he rise

Hear O ye nations hear it O ye dead

he rose he

Man all innocent... all hail // Forever all hail to thee
Crystal ports of light & eter'n'd eternal youth

Gifts to man
Thine all the glory, & the boundless bliss
Thine all the glory &c.

N A T I V I T Y

While Shepherds watch'd their Flocks by night All seated on the Ground The Angel of the Lord came down and

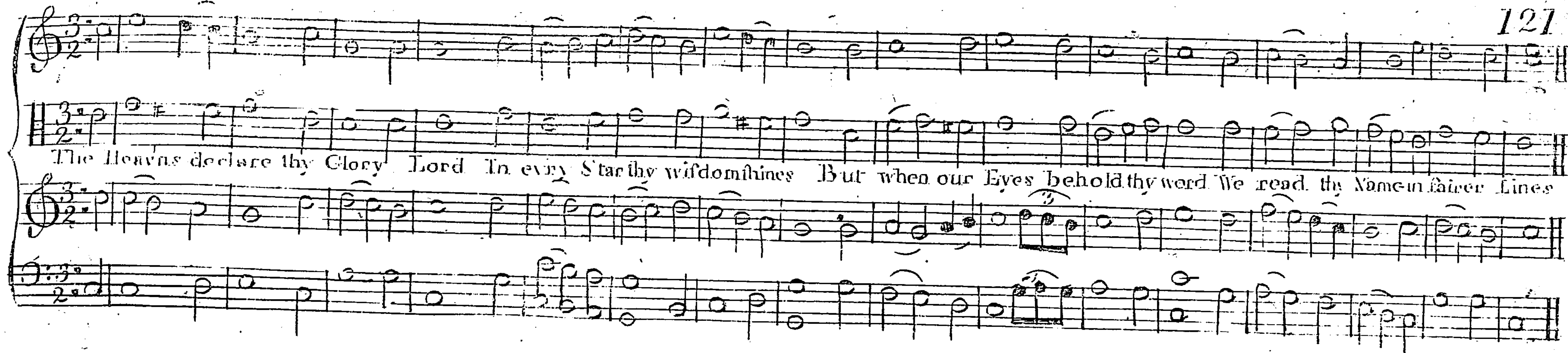
The first system of the musical score for 'Nativity'. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef melody. The second staff is an alto clef accompaniment. The third staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The fourth staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the second staff.

Glo ry Glo ry Glo ry thine around and Glo ry Glo ry thine around
Glo ry Glo ry Glo ry thine around and Glo ry Glo ry thine around
Glo ry Glo ry Glo ry thine around and Glo ry Glo ry thine around
Glo ry Glo ry Glo ry thine around and Glo ry Glo ry thine around

The second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef melody. The second staff is an alto clef accompaniment. The third staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The fourth staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the second staff.

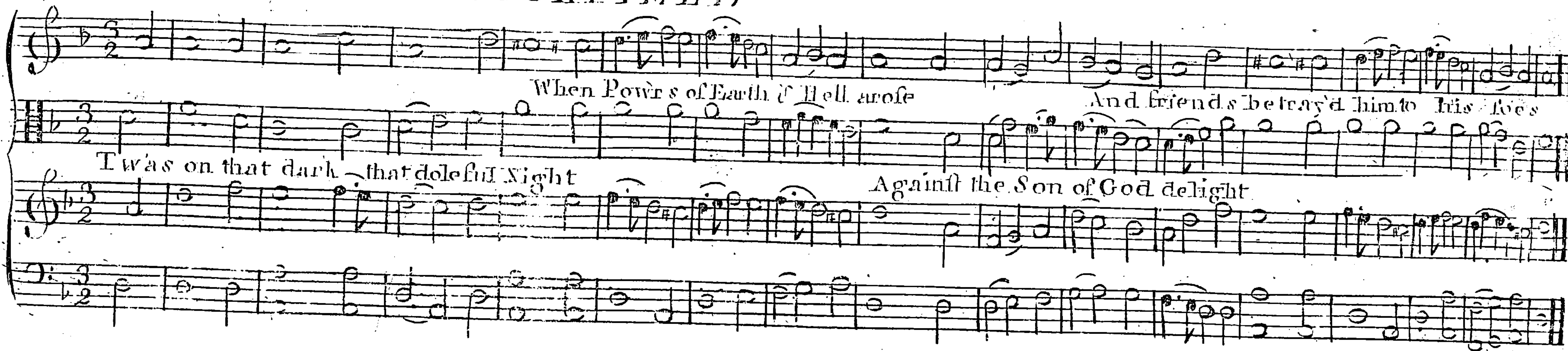
ALL SAINTS

127



The Heavns declare thy Glory Lord In ev'ry Star thy wisdom shines But when our Eyes behold thy word We read thy Name in fairer Lines

BROOKFIELD



When Powers of Earth & Hell arose And friends betray'd him to his foes
 'Twas on that dark, that doleful Night Against the Son of God delight

CONQUEST

Sing the Triumphs of your conquering head and our exalted King his Achievements when

This system contains the first four staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef, the second is an alto clef, the third is a treble clef, and the fourth is a bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and features various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals.

The vanquish'd all our Enemies well sing Hallelujah Hallelujah Hallelujah Glory Glory Lord be

This system contains the next four staves of music. It continues the melody from the first system and includes the lyrics 'The vanquish'd all our Enemies well sing Hallelujah Hallelujah Hallelujah Glory Glory Lord be'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some staves ending in repeat signs.

A Hymn for EASTER DAY.

123

Jesus Christ is risen to day Hal . . . le . lu . iah Our triumphant Holy day Hal . . . le . . lu . iah Who so lately on the

Cross Hal . . . le . lu . iah Suffer'd to re deem our loss Hal . . . le . lu . iah

Hymns of Praises let us sing Hal.
Unto Christ our heavenly King Hal.
Who endured the Cross & Grave Hal.
Sinners to redeem and save Hal.

But the Pains which he endured Hal.
Our Salvation has procured Hal.
Now he reigns above the sky Hal.
Where the Angels ever Cry Hal.

WEST BOSTON

124

First system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef, the second is an alto clef, the third is a treble clef, and the fourth is a bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "Come ye lovers of the Lamb praise the great Almighty Name to your God your songs begin to the Lamb your bleeding".

Second system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef, the second is an alto clef, the third is a treble clef, and the fourth is a bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "King Jesus we thee honours give, live Almighty Jesus live thou hast paid our songs with Blood Thee we hail incarnate God".

125

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Come my Beloved". The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves containing the title and the first line of lyrics. The lyrics are: "Come my Beloved. hark away Cut short the hours of thy delay Fly like a youthful Hart or Roe Over y hills where spices grow". The music is written in a single system, with the lyrics placed below the notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th-century manuscript notation.

First system of musical notation for the hymn 'A M E R S T'. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

To God, the Mighty Lord Your joyful thanks repeat To him due praise afford As good as he is great

Second system of musical notation for the hymn 'A M E R S T'. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

For God does prove our own that friend his boundless love shall ne ver end

S A V O Y C. M.

127

For a shout of sacred joy To God the Sov'ign King Let every Land their tongues employ And hymns of triumphing

This musical score is for the hymn 'SAVOY C. M.' and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

P A R I S L. M.

Praise ye the Lord, 'tis good to raise Our hearts & voices in his praise His nature his works invite To make this duty our delight

This musical score is for the hymn 'PARIS L. M.' and consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

128

BUCKINGHAM

C. M.

Help Lord for good. & Godly men do perish and decay And faith and truth from worldly men is parted clean away

MORPHEUS

Tired with beholding vanities The toils & follies of the day
Sleep downy sleep come close my Eyes Sweet slumbers come and chase away

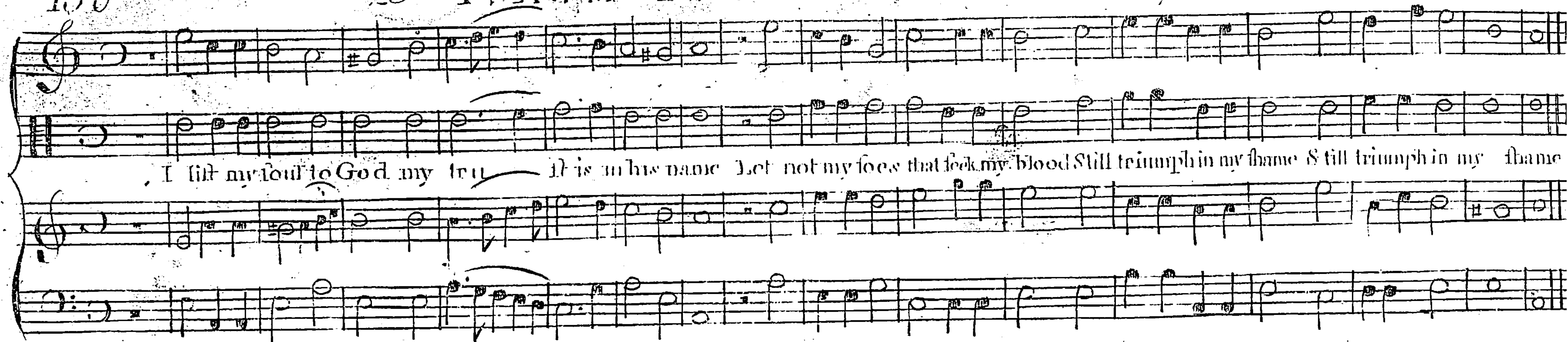
SUFFOLK L. M.

129

Our spirits bow before thy seat
 And worship at thine awful feet
 Bright king of glory dreadful God
 To thee we lift an humble thought

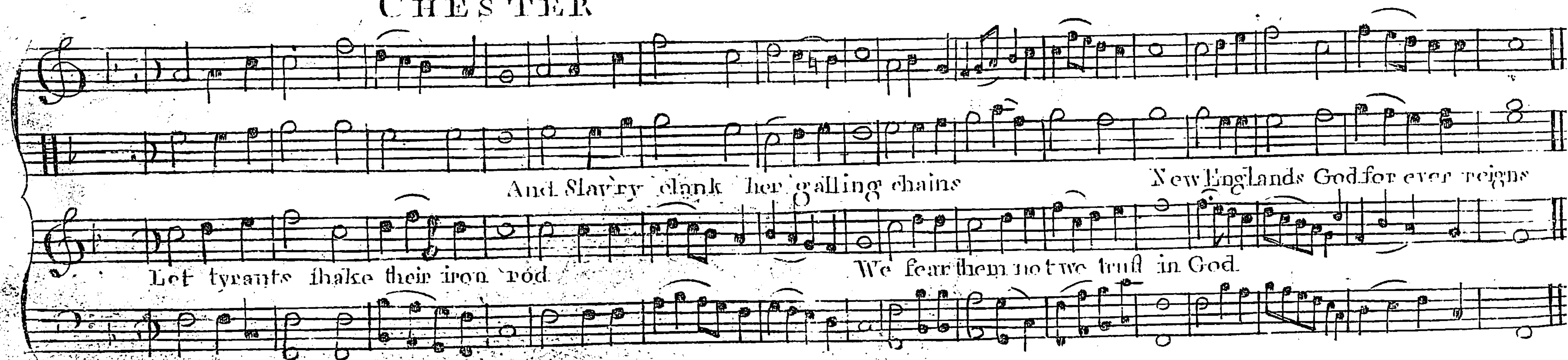
L. M. MAU S

In mercy flow'd beyond all bound
 Seiz'd all the guilty world around
 When Jesus wept a falling tear
 When Jesus groan'd a trembling fear



I lift my soul to God my tru — It is in his name Let not my foes that seek my blood Still triumph in my shame & still triumph in my shame

CHESTER



And Slavery clank her galling chains New Englands God for ever reigns
Let tyrants shake their iron rod We fear them not we trust in God.